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PRINCETON BASES NEW SCHOOL ON WILSON'S IDEALS

Training for Public Careers in State and Nation to Be Aim of Studies

HOOVER COMMENDS UNIVERSITY PROJECT

Educators and Statesmen of Eminent Rank to Share in Direction of School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—Establishment of a School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University has been announced by Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of the university, at a meeting of the Alumni Association.

In the words of Dr. Hibben, "the school will aim to develop for the country each year a body of young men who will have not only a preliminary foundation for public and international careers, but also a new sense of direction and responsibility for the affairs of their state and country.

Woodrow Wilson not only gave the working philosophy for the new school in 1896, but nine years later, according to the university's report on its new project, he organized a program of courses in history, politics and economics and instituted the preceptorial system of teaching, both of which form a foundation upon which the new school is being constructed.

President Sends Congratulations

In announcing the school's establishment, Dr. Hibben read a congratulatory letter from President Hoover as follows:

"I have heard with interest of the proposal to establish at Princeton a School of Public and International Affairs. I congratulate the university upon this further evidence of its ambition to share in the training of men for intelligent citizenship and interest and participation in public affairs.

"The need for good men in government does not grow less, and in the hands of inspiring teachers the work of this school should leave a lasting impression upon the lives of promising young men at the critical time when they are engaged in shaping their future careers. Even though many may not actually enter public life, it would be strange if they did not benefit from a thorough understanding of the problems of government and of our relation to other people.

"We have a right to look to our universities for the training of leadership, and I sincerely hope that the School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton, reared as it is upon the historic background of a university which has played a vital

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Free Tariff Zones Asked by Louisiana

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A tariff provision by which ports of the United States could establish free zones, where raw products could be received for manufacture and reshipment to other nations without payment of duty is being supported by business men here. Representatives of Louisiana in Congress have undertaken to incorporate such a provision in the pending tariff bill.

A free port would facilitate handling of raw products—particularly imports from Central and South America—brought to New Orleans to be processed or manufactured, sponsors of the plan say. Under existing regulations, products received for transshipment may be stored in a bonded warehouse without payment of duty. However, this arrangement does not permit manufacturers to fabricate goods in port for export to other countries.

The free port would make it possible, for example, to manufacture aluminum utensils here from bauxite ore received from South America and to reship these products to ports of other countries without customs complications. Should the ore or the products manufactured from it enter the United States, the prevailing duty would be paid.

Besides stimulating manufactures, advocates of the free zone say it would help to establish a consignment market. This, it is explained, is an institution that has grown up in the free ports of Europe in which large shipments of raw materials are auctioned for both domestic and export trade. Large cargoes of various products are brought into the free ports, thus enabling buyers who may want only a small quantity of one material to profit by the economies of larger shipments.

On goods intended for domestic consumption, tariff would not be paid until the products were moved from the free zone. One of the advantages claimed for such an arrangement is that it assures an immediate and cheap source of supply for the domestic consumer.

Undeveloped industrial areas, easily accessible to shipping, are available here for manufacturers who might want to use the free port.

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Sergei Letter Called Mute Plea for Help

Bolsheviki Determined to Crush Religion, Says German Preacher

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—People of all nations should give no peace to their governments until the latter have done everything in their power to liberate the Russian people from the tyranny of Bolshevism, Dr. Bruno Boehring, former court preacher and one of Berlin's best-known Lutheran clergymen, declared at a public meeting held here against persecution of the churches of Soviet Russia. "If we remain only onlookers in this tragedy—if we merely protest—we would not be fulfilling our duty," he declared.

Bolshevism promises liberty to its followers, he declares, while leading them still further under its yoke. Its aim is to deprive mankind of any inward support. It regards the Christian, with his inner liberty, as its enemy.

Prof. Ivan Iljin, leader of the Russian emigres, another speaker of this meeting, described the recent statement by the orthodox Bishop Sergei, in defense of the Soviets, not as a denial of the reports of persecutions—as Moscow is using it—but as a call for help. Sergei, he declared, knows the truth. "If he really signed that document, we want to know in what way he was forced to do it," he said. "Help us, help us! We are not allowed to call for help, we must say that we are not suffering." This is, in Professor Iljin's opinion, the true meaning of Sergei's statement.

Referring to the Soviet's denials, the speaker quoted countless passages from Lenine, Bucharin and Jaroslavski, proving that the Communists are fighting the Church. Thus Lenine had spoken of the necessity of forming a "warlike atheism." Bucharin maintained the impossibility of uniting religion and Communism, while Jaroslavski, head of the anti-Church movement, had declared: "We fight every religion, we preach warlike godlessness; religion is in the way of Communism."

Only last month Jaroslavski wrote in the Pravda: "The five-year economic plan will be followed by a five-year plan of extinguishing the roots of religion." In face of such statements, in face of the imprisonment of the clergy and the closing down of the churches, how can the Soviets deny the persecution of the churches? Professor Iljin asked.

Serbian Patriarch Protests Persecutions in Russia

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—A protest against persecution of the churches and priests in Russia by the Soviet Government has been sent by the Serbian Patriarch Dimitri in the name of the Serbian Orthodox church to all autocephalous orthodox churches.

The patriarch invites his coreligionists to take concerted measures to save the Russian clergy and Russian people from the atheist regime. A copy of the protest was sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury. At the same time the Patriarch ordered prayers to be said in all Serbian churches for the salvation of the Russian church.

HUGHES SEATED AS 11TH CHIEF JUSTICE OF U. S.

Formally Sworn by Justice Holmes—No Cameras or Radio Machines Allowed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — In a ceremony that gained dignity from its simplicity, Charles E. Hughes became the eleventh Chief Justice of the United States at noon Feb. 24. The oath of office was administered in the historic courtroom formerly the meeting place of the Senate, where Webster delivered his reply to Hayne.

Directly before the high bench of the nine justices as Mr. Hughes took the oath from the clerk, stood his son, Charles E. Hughes Jr., Solicitor-General, whose resignation, tendered at the time of President Hoover's appointment of his father, has not yet become effective.

The brief ceremony partook of the punctillious formality that distinguishes the highest American tribunal on all occasions. Ushers and attendants were dressed in frock coats. Microphones and cameras were banned, and on the desks of the barristers, placed before the dais of the nine judges, were the quill pens and sand-boxes that are the traditional appurtenances of the court. Even the dozen reporters who managed to gain ingress were crowded on the end of one of the long circular benches and cut off from all contact with messenger boys during the event.

A few minutes before noon William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, and Mr. Hughes, the Solicitor-General, entered with attorneys from the Department of Justice. At the same time in the Robing Room, across the hall from the Supreme Court, Oliver Wendell Holmes administered the first of two oaths to Mr. Hughes, this one being the customary one given to all new federal officers.

At noon the marshal rapped sharply with his gavel. The 300 or more in the crowded court room rose as he announced, "The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States!"

Led by Justice Holmes, the eight members of the court entered. Mr. Hughes entered last, and took his place at a chair to the left and below the bench. The marshal intoned impressively the traditional phrases that open business of the august court:

"Oyez, oyez, oyez! All persons having business with the honorable, the Supreme Court of the United States, are admonished to draw near and give their attention, for the court is now sitting. God save the United States and this honorable court!"

After a slight pause, Justice Holmes leaned forward from where he sat and in a low voice announced the court's regret that Mr. Taft had been forced to resign. Going through the customary but little used ritual, he stated that the President had named a new chief justice, whom," he added, formally, "I understand is present. Without [illegible] by name, he asked the clerk to read the President's commission and to administer the formal oath.

At another sharp rap from the gavel the audience rose and listened to the formal reading of the engraved commission. Mr. Hughes stood tall and impassive; the clerk faltered and repeated some of the words. He was already clothed in the dark silk judicial gown, which set off his snow white beard and high forehead.

The clerk thereupon read the oath, demanding that he hold the scales of justice even between rich and poor, to which Mr. Hughes solemnly answered, "I do."

"So help you God?" asked the clerk.

"So help me God," repeated Mr. Hughes.

With a sigh as the tension relaxed the crowd reseated itself and Chief Justice Hughes took his place in the center of the nine men.

Bowlus, Aloft Nine Hours, Sets Glider Record

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Hawley Bowlus, holder of the American glider record, landed near here at 2:43 a. m. Feb. 24 after he had established a new mark for himself. He failed, however, to approach closely the world record of more than 14 hours held in Germany. Mr. Bowlus, whose previous record was 6 hours, 14 minutes and 3 seconds, set an American mark of 9 hours, 5 minutes and 27 seconds.

Mr. Bowlus, who took off from Point Loma near here in a sailplane of his own make at 5:35 p. m. Feb. 23, landed in a roadway approximately 75 feet from the point where he went into the air.

A west wind of between 18 and 20 miles an hour velocity which aided him during the early hours of the flight suddenly shifted to the north after 2 a. m., and finally forced him down. He made a perfect landing.

Mr. Bowlus carried a sealed barograph and was started on his flight by an official timer. The barograph will be checked to establish the official time in the air, and if found correct the new American record of 9 hours, 5 minutes and 27 seconds will be recorded.

Revolutionary War Documents Sold to Americans by British

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—More than 20,000 manuscripts described as one of the "greatest collections of American documents in existence," and comprising original papers of the headquarters staffs of successive British commanders-in-chief during the Revolution War, have been sold by the Royal Institution of Great Britain to Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, New York book dealer, and his brother P. H. Rosenbach.

The sale took place last November. Details and the names of the purchasers were withheld until the manuscripts reached the United States. The purchase price has not been disclosed. The collection of documents consists of 58 bound volumes and four cases known as Carleton or Dorchester papers, including letters written to English officers by George Washington.

The reason given for sale is the necessity of funds for rebuilding the Royal Institution and endowing its research activities. It is considered that as the documents are entirely historical, they are most appropriate in homes in America instead of in an institution which is concerned with natural scientific research. Copies, however, have been kept by the institution library.

France Throws 'Monkey Wrench' Into Naval Parley Machinery

Opinion in Paris Is, However, That the Republic Is Acting Within Its Rights in the Attitude It Has Taken Up

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—At the end of the fifth week of the London naval conference it is apparent that long and steady negotiations are necessary if results commensurate with expectations are to be attained.

All the statements of the several national claims are now before the delegates and they do not interlock in a desirable sense. But it is above all on Paris that for several reasons the conference turns its eyes.

Even were there no ministerial crisis, extraordinarily inopportune, which has caused the conference to adjourn for a week and will probably still further delay the practical proceedings, it would be Paris which would fix our attention. For it is Paris which puts forward claims that throw out the calculations of the other powers. Paris properly enough says that the other powers should not have made their calculations without ascertaining French views, and indeed there has never been any mystery about those French views. In any case, whether we are inclined to rebuke Paris or not, the position is fairly clear, and is not likely to be drastically changed by the solution of the ministerial problem.

France says it wants so many ships. Italy says that it would content itself with very few ships, but it must have as many as France. England says that such figures will compel it to revise upward its earlier estimate of its needs. The doctrine of parity calls on the United States to do likewise. Japan's program will be arranged according to ratio. Thus there is a general feeling that it is France which, while acting within its rights, has thrown a monkey wrench into the machinery of the conference.

This is, however, presupposing that the French figures are irreducible. But this is obviously not the case. The new French Government will follow the line indicated by Andre Tardieu to which Aristide Briand is of course deeply committed. M. Tardieu realized that he was playing a difficult game and the first figures put forward must be regarded as the maximum rather than the minimum. He was bound to leave himself room to maneuver. It was natural that he should prepare for a bargaining transaction. That is the common method of negotiations. In certain circumstances the figures will hold good. In other circumstances which have yet to be defined they may be altered.

Just when M. Tardieu was passing into the second stage of his plan he

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GENEVA AVERSE TO AMENDING OF COVENANT

Kerr's Letter to Times Attracts Much Attention in League Circles

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Philip Kerr's letter to The Times of London concerning the proposal to amend the Covenant of the League of Nations in such a way as to bring it into line with the Kellogg pact for the renunciation of war, has attracted much attention here in view of the meeting of the committee for the discussion of this question next week.

Mr. Kerr's protest against the amendment as involving Great Britain in further obligations is regarded not only as belated but unnecessary, since all the states which are members of the League have by ratifying the Kellogg pact assumed the obligation to refrain from war as an instrument of national policy. Whether the same obligation is inserted in the Covenant or not can make no difference to the responsibility the state members of the League have already assumed to prevent the violation of an international agreement to which they are parties.

It is held therefore that the Council of the League should not ignore a violation of the pact as an international treaty and would have to decide in any event what action it should take. In doing so it would undoubtedly consult the United States before sanctions were applied. The idea of Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister, in proposing to amend the Covenant was made in order to facilitate such consultations, his plan being to provide the machinery for this purpose.

So far, therefore, from placing Great Britain in a more difficult position, the leveling up of the two instruments of peace was intended to remove the danger envisaged by Mr. Kerr of a conflict of opinion between Great Britain and the United States on the use of naval power in applying the economic sanctions of Article 16 of the Covenant. But if the proposed amendment is to raise a controversy on the question of the freedom of the seas, suggesting to the British public on the one hand that Great Britain is to be involved in new entanglements and to the United States on the other that its right to the use of the seas is to be prejudiced, it is felt here that there is much to be said for dropping the proposal altogether.

Brazilians to Elect President March 1

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—The political tension gripping Brazil for the last four months will reach a climax March 1 when voters go to the polls to choose the successor to Washington Luiz as President for the next four years. The two aspirants to the executive position are Julio Prestes de Albuquerque, heading the governmental party ticket, and Getulio Dornelles Vargas of the Liberal Alliance.

Both men are well known in Brazilian politics: Prestes is the present Governor of the State of Sao Paulo, and Vargas is the Governor of the southern State of Rio Grande do Sul. The new President will be inaugurated Nov. 15.

The importance of the political race as far as Brazil is concerned centers on the alliance of the important industrial State of Minas Geraes with Rio Grande do Sul against the State of Sao Paulo. Minas Geraes and Sao Paulo have had about 80 per cent of the presidents between them, but it has been against custom for a President from Minas Geraes to succeed one from Minas Geraes or one from Sao Paulo to succeed one from Sao Paulo. The latter prospect is salient in this year's elections, and the State of Minas Geraes has aligned itself with Rio Grande do Sul in an effort to prevent setting this precedent.

REPORT FAVORS ALLEN'S PLAN TO PROVIDE JOBS

Legislative Committee Approves State Budget Close to Governor's Figures

Gov. Frank G. Allen's recommendations for general building for the relief of unemployment were indorsed today by the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature in its report.

Only changes of minor importance were made in the Governor's budget. The bill provided by the committee calls for an appropriation of $62,314,792.93 from the general and highway funds, which is $227,479.08 less than the Governor's recommendations.

Certain increases were deemed necessary by the committee which necessitated readjustments in the rest of the budget. The committee favored reserves amounting to $623,418.78 for the general fund and $1,034,701.02 for the highway fund. It cautioned the Legislature to exercise care in authorizing expenditures for the remainder of the session, in order that the state tax might remain at $7,000,000 as recommended by the Governor.

The Governor's recommendation for appropriation of $100,000 as an initial fund for a proposed Supreme Judicial Court on the State House grounds was omitted from the committee's report. The item for development of state forests was increased by $25,000, to accord with a request of the Commissioner of Conservation. An additional $5000 was recommended by the committee for the Department of Education to cover cost of printing a bulletin for use in public schools relative to the tercentenary of the founding of the Commonwealth.

Items totaling $280,500 were inserted for 5 large building projects, including $25,000 for dredging in Boston Harbor.

An increase of $5,000,000 over the estimated revenue to be obtained from automobile registrations, fines, licenses and gasoline tax enabled the committee to allocate nearly $4,000,000 more to the Department of Public Works, with $1,000,000 to be held in reserve for pending legislation.

The report states that the Public Works Department estimated that increased cost of material will cause an additional expenditure of about $4,000,000 on road construction.

The sum of $260,000 for reconstruction of the Middlsex Fells Parkway was omitted from the committee's report.

The bill calls for an increase of $6,337,305.94 in appropriation over 1929. This provides for the reduction of $1,500,000 in the State tax as recommended by the Governor.

Plenty of work in another six weeks is predicted by Gov. Frank G. Allen

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

SPECIAL REPORTS

of the meeting of the

National Education Association

Department of Superintendence, in Atlantic City this week, will summarize important points of the proceedings for Monitor readers. These articles, the first of which appears today, will continue

Tomorrow

Wednesday and Thursday

WILKINS IS BACK FROM ANTARCTIC WITH NEW MAPS

Discovers 300 Miles of New Coast Line and Two Islands

MONTEVIDEO (AP)—Maps showing 300 miles of hitherto unknown coast line discovered by the Wilkins expedition to the antarctic and movie films showing scenes in the ice were landed here Feb. 23 on the Norwegian steamer Hendrik Ibsen, which brought the party from the far south.

Sir George Hubert Wilkins, head of the expedition, and Pilot Chessmann left the ship off the coast and flew to land.

Sir Hubert will remain here for about a week and then start for New York, although he is yet undecided as to what steamer he will take. Shortly after reaching the United States he will proceed to Europe, with the object of preparing for his intended submarine expedition to the arctic this summer.

During the trip just completed, Sir Hubert found less ice than on his previous expedition to the south polar regions, he said, but the weather was invariably worse. Six flights were made in the hydroplanes Los Angeles and San Francisco, some over land, others over the sea, and still others over large masses of floating ice which resembled islands of exceptional size.

Three of the flights were of long duration, and traversed hitherto unknown territory, never described by other antarctic explorers, Sir Hubert said. Altogether the planes flew 2500 miles, and discovered 300 miles of new coast and two islands previously unknown. He said the expedition also was able to verify theories that the so-called Charcot Island, discovered by the French explorer Charcot, is not an island but a peninsula, with a large continent southward. West of Charcot, instead of finding the land he expected, he found only water.

Sir Hubert added that when he and his airplane party were cut off from wireless communication last month they were in no danger, but found themselves completely surrounded by a range of mountains more than 9000 feet high, which prevented transmission and reception of messages. These mountains are south of Peter the First Island. The radio sending and receiving apparatus was in good order, he said.

German Group Moves to Bar Alcohol 'Ads'

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Advertising of alcoholic beverages in public institutions is opposed in a resolution passed by the Committee of Public Economics of the Reichstag, by a 14-to-12 vote.

If the Reichstag gives its consent, then wine, liquor and beer may no longer be advertised in trains, buses, street cars, subway stations or other public buildings.

For some time posters have been displayed in several subway cars with this wording, "Alcohol in Every Form Is Harmful." Quite recently the same Reichstag committee decided that alcohol should not be sold on pay days. Both resolutions must be submitted to the Reichstag. They are described by many here as forerunners of prohibition in Germany.

Arabian Kings Kiss and Make Up, Ending Desert Feud Over Boundary

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The feud which has divided two leading Arabian rulers for more than a generation ended Feb. 23 when King Ibn Saud of the Hejaz and the Nejd embraced King Feisal of Irak, on the neutral deck of the British naval sloop Lupin at Fao, where the Tigris River flows into the Persian Gulf.

The meeting started with extreme cordiality. King Ibn Saud kissed his brother monarch on both cheeks, saying, "Welcome, your Majesty." Then hand in hand the two kings entered the saloon where they conversed together and read a message brought by seaplane from the British authorities wishing success to their conference.

The quarrel between King Ibn Saud and King Feisal dates back many years. It came to a head when King Feisal's father, King Hussein of the Hejaz, attempted to assert his hegemony over interior Arabia during the World War. From that time although father and son both nominally were allies of Great Britain, fighting against the Turks, there was continual skirmishing between them. Late in 1920 King Ibn Saud invaded his rival's dominions, captured Mecca, the capital, and ultimately forced King Hussein to abdicate in favor of King Feisal's younger brother, Ali, who in turn abdicated about a year later, leaving the field clear for King Ibn Saud.

King Feisal is the picturesque desert leader who was the hero of Colonel Lawrence's book, "Revolt in the Desert." At the end of the World War he established himself in Damascus, but was afterward driven out by the French. Afterward he was chosen King of Irak, with the support of the British.

King Ibn Saud is regarded by many as one of the greatest figures which Arabia has produced in many years. Exiled in early youth, he regained his ancestral kingdom from a hereditary foe, Ibn Rashid of Hail, by means of a sudden coup at the head of about a dozen followers, with whose assistance he captured the entire garrison at Riyadh, the capital. Later he defeated Ibn Rashid's successor and took him prisoner, but instead of slaying him gave him an honored position at his own court.

The reconciliation meeting is regarded as merely a preliminary to intricate and difficult negotiations between the two kingdoms over boundaries and other difficult matters.

Wind Makes Plane Go Mile Backward

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—Martin Jensen, holder of the world's record for solo endurance flying, accomplished a new stunt Feb. 23 by flying backward, upside down, for about a mile.

The aviator was using the first plane turned out by his factory at Lehighton, Pa., a biplane of 100 horsepower, which he said was constructed by a method which would keep the center of gravity stationary in the wings regardless of the position of the ship.

After putting his plane through a series of loops and rolls, Jensen flipped it upside down and flew in this position for about a mile with a 40-mile wind at his tail. Righting the plane he headed it into the wind, turned it upside down again and then throttled his engine down to stalling speed—30 miles an hour. The 40-mile wind carried him backward at the rate of about 10 miles an hour.

GERMANY TO COLONIZE BRAZIL

SAO PAULO, Brazil (By U. P.)—The Teutonic-Brazilian Colonizing Society contracted with the Government of Parana for 50,000 hectares, approximately 150,000 acres of land, to colonize German immigrants along the borders of Sao Paulo. This region lies in the zone crossed by the highway now under construction between Curityba, capital of Parana, and the city of Sao Paulo.

Head of Superintendence Department of N. E. A.

FRANK CODY
Superintendent of Schools, Detroit, Mich.

Dry Law Rally Gains Support of Educators

Atlantic City Convention Stresses Friendliness as Teaching Goal

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY—A tremendous rally on the part of organized education in support of the Eighteenth Amendment is indicated in the attitude of the delegates, 10,000 in number, who are attending the annual convention of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association.

Total abstinence has had the support of school people for many years and they have taught classes of children the evils of alcohol and the necessity of temperance. The Eighteenth Amendment has had their attention and they have passed resolutions advocating law enforcement and law observance. But there they have left the problem.

This year there is a new note. For the first time the educators are showing a desire to join the campaign as active workers on behalf of the Eighteenth Amendment. Prohibition is a good thing and prohibition is under attack, they say. Therefore they are asking themselves if a moral obligation does not rest upon organized education to throw its force actively behind prohibition, and the trend of the replies is definitely affirmative.

They are approaching the problem as citizens, and many of the leaders in the organization are saying that since the Government now is undertaking the problem seriously, it is the duty of every citizen to help the Administration.

Can Speak With Authority

Probably no one else can speak with equal authority as to the effect of prohibition upon youth, and the school people are outspoken in their opinion that the situation in the schools has improved under the Eighteenth Amendment and is continuing to clear up.

From what they can see of the homes—and again educators can speak with authority from their close contact with the family—they believe that prohibition has been an economic success and a social success. Espe-

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HOOVER MOVES TO HALT 40 P. C. TAX INCREASE

Tells Leaders Excess Appropriations Must Not Exceed $50,000,000

FINDS DEMANDS TOO MUCH FOR TREASURY

Thinks Many Items Would Be Permanent—Favors Veterans' Grant

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover assembled congressional leaders at a White House breakfast conference, and informed them that excess appropriations at this session would have to be held to not more than $50,000,000 above the $4,000,000,000 budget total.

The President's report showed that pending and projected excess appropriation measures contemplated an additional outlay of $1,725,000,000. If such authorizations are made, the President declared, it will require a 40 per cent increase in federal taxes, an exigency he and his Administration is most emphatically against.

Participating in the deliberations were Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Ogden L. Mills, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Col. J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Bureau of the Budget; James E. Watson, Senator from Indiana, majority floor leader; Charles L. McNary, Senator from Oregon, assistant leader; Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, chairman Senate Appropriations Committee; Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of Senate Finance Committee; John Q. Tilson, Representative from Connecticut, majority floor leader; Bertrand H. Snell (R.), Representative from New York, chairman House Rules Committee, and Willis C. Hawley (R.), Representative from Oregon, chairman House Ways and Means Committee; Walter H. Newton, legislative secretary to the President.

Considers Veterans First

Additional grants to disabled veterans were listed by the President as first among the items that should be included in making up the $50,000,000 excess appropriations.

"These demands for additional expenditures beyond the present authorizations and present budget," Mr. Newton explained, "are being made upon Congress and the Administration from different sections of the country and from different interested groups. The following summary of the projected expenditure that would be imposed on the federal budget during the first year of their operation. These are not the totals projected which are very much larger but simply the annual addition to the budget. Many of the items would be permanent and increasing annually:

"Public roads, $350,000,000; rivers and harbors, $35,000,000; compensation to property owners for rights of way in flood control, $100,000,000; loans to levee districts, $100,000,000; protection to forests, $10,000,000; eradication of pests, $20,000,000; expansion of agricultural services, $20,000,000; natural scientific research, $5,000,000; development of Columbia River, $45,000,000; reclamation service, $100,000,000; national parks and memorials, $50,000,000; Indian service, $5,000,000.

"Naval construction, $50,000,000; military aviation, $25,000,000; increased army and navy pay, $80,000,000; army-navy hospitals, barracks and posts, $15,000,000; employment services, $5,000,000; disaster relief, $15,000,000; increase in Spanish War veterans' service, $45,000,000; increase in Civil War veterans' service, $40,000,000; increase in World War veterans' service, $400,000,000; increased civil service pensions, $20,000,000; increase in civil service pay, $100,000,000; education, $100,000,000; total, $1,725,000,000.

Exceeds Present Revenue

"The present federal income is approximately $4,000,000,000 per annum and such a program would imply an increase in taxes of 40 per cent.

"In addition to the above list other projects are being urged, but are not regarded as imminent, which would impose a further expenditure of fully $1,500,000,000 per annum."

The Congressional leaders assured the President of their co-operation in holding appropriations to safe margins. They also advised him that the situation on the tariff issue in the Senate was clearing and that they expected the measure to be disposed of there within a few weeks, thus opening the way for consideration of pending supply bills.

It is believed to be the President's intention to proceed with the greatest care in governmental fiscal matters and to "hold things down," by vigorous measures if necessary. Previous to this conference he has emphasized this delicate situation to congressional leaders, urging particularly the Republican chiefs of the Senate to devise means for early disposition of the tariff bill, so as to enable the Senate to get at appropriation measures.

Hoover Position on Tariff

For days there has been a controversy over the President's position on the tariff bill. The growing hostility of "Old Guard" Republicans to the measure as it is being rewritten in the Senate by the Progressive-Democratic coalition has manifested itself in covert efforts to force an expression from the President.

Led by Joseph R. Grundy (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, members of this group in both chambers have privately indicated their hostility to the President's tariff policy, and criticized his leadership. The high-tariff adherents leave little doubt that they will vote against a tariff bill that is along the lines of that the coalition is evolving. Mr. Grundy, publicly discussing the matter, declared that he expected to vote against the coalition bill and that 10 other Republicans would do likewise.

TRADE CHAMBER TO HOLD DRIVE FOR MEMBERS

Special Publicity Program Planned for Week of March 3-7

To spread through the Metropolitan area the story of the active part the Boston Chamber of Commerce is playing in the civic, commercial and industrial development of the community and to increase substantially the membership of the Chamber, that organization will conduct "Boston Chamber of Commerce Week," March 3 to 7.

Outstanding business leaders, officers, directors and committeemen of the chamber and former officers, directors and committeemen will comprise a total of between 500 and 750 that will aid in making the week a success. J. Weston Allen, former attorney-general of Massachusetts and chairman of the chamber's committee on membership, is to head the general committee. He will be assisted by 75 vice-chairmen, each one being a recognized leader in his chosen field. A special committee will have charge of the "army" of workers during the week. William J. Fortune is chairman of the workers' committee, and Albert G. Ferguson is associate chairman.

Publication of a tabloid-size special daily newspaper each day of the "week" is contemplated, each issue to be devoted to the plans and progress of the program, accounts of mass meetings, important activities of the chamber, photographs of leaders in the "week," names of new members obtained, and the "honor roll" of those bringing in new members.

Posters of the activity are to be carried on the street cars. Placards and posters will be put into the store windows and other advantageous places, and publications and manuals of the chamber are to be widely distributed. Radio is also to be used in the program. Newspaper advertisers are to be asked to urge support of the chamber by insertion of special lines in their regular advertisements.

Daily luncheons are planned, at which prominent speakers are to report on the progress of the week. A special exhibit of chamber activities is to be held on the thirteenth and fourteenth floors of the chamber building during the week.

WEATHER PREDICTION

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight with lowest temperature about 40; Tuesday probably rain with highest temperature 50 or over; moderate variable winds, becoming south on Tuesday.

Southern New England: Cloudy, followed by rain late tonight or Tuesday; not much change in temperature; fresh west shifting to south winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy tonight; Tuesday rain; slightly colder in extreme eastern Maine tonight and in interior Tuesday; moderate southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	36	Memphis	66
Atlantic City	56	Montreal	36
Boston	49	Nantucket	42
Buffalo	38	New Orleans	66
Calgary	24	New York	50
Charleston	60	Philadelphia	52
Chicago	46	Pittsburgh	50
Denver	36	Portland, Me.	42
Des Moines	52	Portland, Ore.	38
Eastport	40	San Francisco	56
Galveston	64	St. Louis	58
Hatteras	60	St. Paul	44
Helena	28	Seattle	38
Jacksonville	62	Tampa	62
Kansas City	54	Washington	42
Los Angeles	50		

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9 p. m.; Tuesday, 9:08 a. m. Height of tides, 7.2 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:57 p .m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

EVELYN LAYE in Noel Coward's Operette BITTER SWEET with Peggy Wood in person. Last week presentation. SHUBERT THEATRE W. 44th St. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Seats $1.00, $2.00, $3.00. No Tax.

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years" SAM H. HARRIS presents June Moon By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN BROADHURST 44 St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:30

BERKELEY SQUARE with LESLIE HOWARD and MARGALO GILLMORE LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St., E. of B'way Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Eves. 8:30 Journey's End by R. C. Sherriff

New Amsterdam THEA., W. 42nd St. Fred & Dorothy Mats. Wed. & Sat. In the musical STONE extravaganza "Ripples"

When Fred Stone . . . tumbles . . . into the New Amsterdam the show will stop and stay stopped for some time."—E. C. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

It Never Rains A New Comedy with CARL JULIUS 200 LOCK SEATS $1.00 NOW AT BAYES THEATRE WEST 44TH STREET Eves. 8:50. Matinees Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

Broken Dishes 4th HILARIOUS MONTH MARTIN FLAVIN'S Delightful Comedy with DONALD MEEK THEATRE MASQUE W. 45 St. Evs. 8:50 Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:40

GRACE GEORGE in the St. John Ervine comedy FIRST MRS. FRASER with A. E. Matthews and Lawrence Grossmith PLAYHOUSE, 48th ST., East of Broadway. Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.

WALTER HAMPDEN in RICHELIEU HAMPDEN'S Th., 62d St. & B'y. Evgs. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat. 2:30

MEI LAN-FANG CHINA'S GREATEST ACTOR SUPPORTED BY HIS OWN COMPANY OF ACTORS, DANCERS & MUSICIANS DIRECT from PEKIN for a LIMITED ENGAGEMENT. 49TH STREET THEATRE, West of B'way Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

A Theatre Guild Production THE APPLE CART Bernard Shaw's Political Extravaganza MARTIN BECK THEATRE, West 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

A Theatre Guild Production METEOR GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, W. of B'way Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Thur. and Sat.

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The Listener Speaks

PENROD'S great-aunt dispensed a good deal of practical wisdom on the subject of boys in general and Penrod and his father in particular at 9:45 on Sunday evening for the benefit of listeners to WJZ chain stations. With well over fourscore years of observation on which to base her conclusions, she stated that boys were little different from grown-ups — except for the fact that when the latter did what they wanted to, they strove to give an impression of more exalted motives.

This being Penrod's twelfth birthday, she noted signs of this cultivated art of pretense in his offer to eat the last cookie "rather than see it wasted."

The genial lady, besides giving her grandnephew a knife as a birthday gift, further put in his charge a slingshot which she had confiscated from his father 35 years before. Toward the end of the program the memories revived by this weapon served to extricate Penrod from the uncomfortable situation resulting from a broken window.

Most of the period was devoted to the birthday celebration itself, in which the very grown up 11-year old New Yorker, Fanchon, introduced several rather inharmonious elements—including the latest dance as practiced on the Jersey shore.

These excellent radiocasts of incidents in the career of Booth Tarkington's most famous character have hitherto been confined to a rather small audience served by the five stations of the WJZ network. In view of the fact that they are just as suitable for the entertainment of children as of their elders the hour has been rather late, too—except, of course, for such children as Fanchon, who probably would not appreciate them anyway. Under a new agreement, however, the series will be repeated at a more convenient hour, beginning March 8 at 9:30. Billy Page will take the role of Penrod for this western series. D. M.

Powerboat With Airplane Wings Launched for Marine Speed Record

QUINCY, Mass. (AP)—One of the strangest craft ever to take to the water was launched here Feb. 24. It was a boat, but perhaps it was also an airplane.

With a speedboat hull, this newcomer to the seas had airplane wings. Her designer, Paul K. Dudley, Fitchburg youth, believes that the wings will lift her virtually out of the water and give her a speed hitherto unknown to water craft.

Ruth Jenkins, Watertown high school pupil, sponsored the boat, which was built by Lindsay O. Butts. As the craft slid down the ways, Miss Jenkins broke a bottle of ginger ale across her bow with the pronouncement: "I christen thee, Silver Eagle."

The boat represents a fine example of the shipbuilder's art. A glass-inclosed mahogany cabin insures comfort for crew and passengers.

The Silver Eagle is equipped with two 450-horsepower Liberty motors. Airplane propellers are her only driving force, the usual underwater propeller being discarded in their favor. The motors are set upon the wings and the control mechanism is similar in all respects to that of the airplane even to the rudders.

Trials to determine the boat's seaworthiness and speed will be made soon over a six-mile course straight out to sea from Wollaston Bay.

The craft's dimensions are: 40 feet 6 inches long; 9-foot beam and a 48-foot wing spread. Her builder said she would be capable of carrying 25 persons. Seats and other equipment for the accommodation of passengers and crew will be constructed of wicker material because of its light weight. The cost of construction to date has been about $25,000.

Music in Boston

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

A program bristling with novelties was offered by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky for the delectation of his audiences of Feb. 21 and 22 at the sixteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. A Concerto Grosso No. 1 for orchestra, "in the old style," by Filip Lazar, had its first performance, from manuscript. We had been diverted three years earlier by the "Tziganes" of this composer, and by his "Music for an Orchestra" two years ago. On the latter of these occasions we congratulated Mr. Lazar on at least having refrained from following his master, Stravinsky, in the retreat to the eighteenth century. Our felicitations were premature. In his latest piece he has adopted Handel as his model. Yet compliments are due him on another score. Unlike some of the musical regressionists, Lazar has not grown dull in his historiology. In contrary motion to Respighi's Roman tours, his third chapter is more pleasing than its predecessors. The third movement of the piece, Allegretto, seemed trivial: but the other three are concerned with interesting material, well handled. The most conspicuous feature of this Concerto, though, is its curiously un-Handelian emotional quality. The composer, using "the old style," has nevertheless imbued it with a tense quality which is not to be found in the model.

To open the program, Dr. Koussevitzky had disinterred Haydn's Symphony in D major, B. & H., No. 31 ("with the Horn Call"). This proved refreshing, if only by way of contrast to the handful of Haydn symphonies which are endlessly repeated. Four horns are employed, probably for the first time in a symphony. There are solo passages for violin, violoncello, oboes and flute. The Finale is in the form of a theme and variations. There are pages in this work which are less than thrilling, but it was easily worth revival.

After a nostalgic performance of De Falla's "Nights in the Gardens of Spain," with J. M. Sanroma as excellent pianist, came the first Boston performance of Louis Gruenberg's Jazz Suite for orchestra, which was runner-up to Bloch's "America" for Musical America's prize last year. As this work has already been reviewed in these columns, as performed by the orchestras of Cincinnati and Chicago, it does not require detailed comment. The composer has undoubtedly achieved his purpose of treating jazz symphonically, but there is some question whether it is desirable to make quite such a point of it. Jazz thus treated loses much of its native tang. Should not serious composers employ its devices where they are appropriate to the expression of a musical thought, rather than devote an entire suite to its exploitation?

We are becoming a little concerned over Dr. Koussevitzky's lapse into the soloist habit. One of the most attractive features of his prefecture has been the rarity of "assisting artists." Of late we have been having such assistance most of the time. Nor has this assistance been of unquestionable value in every instance. Fewer soloists, and those only of the first rank, would enhance enjoyment of the concerts. The Boston Symphony Orchestra does not need extraneous "attractions." L. A. S.

Homer-Melius

Louise Homer, contralto, and Luella Melius, coloratura soprano, joined for a concert at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. Mme. Homer's accompaniments were played by her daughter, Miss Katherine Homer. Milford Snell played for Mme. Melius. For the flute decorations which are the sine qua non of the traditional coloratura and her even more traditional audience, the skilled services of Gaston Badet, familiar figure among the symphony orchestra players, had been secured.

Mmes. Homer and Melius had made a veritable "joint" program, not the nouge-pouge which so often is evolved by two performers. First came a comfortably varied group of pieces to display Mme. Melius's abilities; a familiar air from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Coq d'Or," Wolf's "Vor Sonnenaufgang" and his "Verschwiegene Liebe," Ravel's now much overworked Vocalise, and a version of a Strauss waltz with flute interpolations. In this music came evidences of Mme. Melius's brilliant, clear, sharp-edged tones, her not too clearly incised enunciation, her excellent breath-control, and her generally pleasing manner with an audience. If there were a few moments of almost unpleasant shrillness, one might well have laid them to the "first group" strangeness, to the new contact with an unfamiliar audience. For there came little of this later, when the singer had warmed to her listeners. When she and Mme. Homer sang the duet "Ques est homo" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," again in her second group of solos which included Watts's "Stresa," Alice Barnet's "Tonight" and an old song, "The Wren," arranged by Weckerlin, and in the duet which concluded the program, "Tutti i flor," from Puccini's "Butterfly," one marked resonance and fullness, breadth and power, warmth and colorfulness.

Mme. Homer represents an earlier generation of singers, a generation of great singers, men and women who depended much on their voices of rare natural beauty and power. Yet she also carries over to present tendencies, when the subtleties, the deftnesses, the gracilities of a singer's voice and manner of interpretation are held to be of even greater importance than the voice itself. It is pleasant, therefore, to hear Mme. Homer, with her splendid vocal endowment and her zestful interpretations. There were a few in the audience who maintained that Mme. Homer was shouting some of her phrases rather than singing them. It did not seem so to the present writer, who bowed to the grandeur of this veteran singer's interpretation of Schubert's "Dem Unendlichen," to her intimate reading of Brahms's "Sapphische Ode," to her gay charm and precise phraseology and enunciation in Loewe's "Mædchen sind wie der Wind." If the dramatic fervors of the aria "Adieu forets" from Tchaikovsky's "Jeanne d'Arc" seemed labored, the music must take a large share of the responsibility. As is her custom, Mme. Homer sang her husband's impressive setting of Pope's stirring "The Song of the Shirt." She also included two lesser songs of his writing, "I love Sixpence" and "Sheep and Lambs," Carpenter's "Don't Cease" and Gounod's "Wild Bells." C. S. B.

Paul Bregor

Yesterday afternoon, in Jordan Hall, Paul Bregor, favorably known Boston pianist, gave a recital before an audience of excellent size and great enthusiasm. His program comprised the Bach Prelude and Fugue in B flat minor; a Brahms Rhapsody in E flat, Op. 119, and Intermezzo in E flat, Op. 117; the Beethoven Sonata, Op. 53; Schumann's Fantasie, Op. 17; two Debussy numbers, "La Danse de Puck" and "La Terrasse des Audiences du Clair de Lune"; "The Little White Donkey" by Ibert and the Paganini-Liszt "La Campanella."

Mr. Bregor yesterday revealed himself a musician of sensitiveness and resource. His technique is smooth and his touch firm. If his conception of the Bach Prelude and Fugue bordered upon dryness, his performance of the Brahms Rhapsody made up for it in brilliancy. The Beethoven sonata was also a brilliant piece of work; one might call it tumultuous, without exaggeration. Mr. Bregor's manner with the Schumann was individual. His conception of the piece, as a unit, was clearly set forth, and on the whole, a powerful performance, but during the "Andante sostenuto" one wished for a change of tone color, although Mr. Bregor managed, as adroitly as he might, to mute an open string.

Notwithstanding his fine conception of the two Debussy numbers, it became evident that this was a composer whose works he should not essay. A brilliant performance of the "Campanella" ended a program which appeared to give the audience great pleasure. G. M. S.

Flute Players Club

A curiously concocted program was submitted to the audience of the Flute Players Club concert in the Boston Art Club yesterday afternoon. John Alden Carpenter's Quartet opened it; a pleasant work, with a slow movement of unsentimentalized beauty and a finale of engaging dance rhythms. This was followed by a first performance of a Canzonetta for flute, oboe, viola, French horn, bass clarinet and bassoon; a sprightly piece with undistinguished material, which is over before it is well begun. As two listeners remarked, it seemed hardly worth while to gather six men from the symphony orchestra to play for three minutes. After Ruth Culbertson had played a Mozart Rondo and a Chopin Ballade, we passed to Poulenc's "Le Bestiaire, ou Le Courtege d' Orphee," sung by David Blair McClosky to Mr. Sanroma's accompaniments. These six songs are characteristically clever, brief and unimportant. The afternoon's entertainment closed with Brahms's "Liebeslieder Waltzer," op. 52, sung by Mmes. Claire Maentz and Maurine Palmer McClosky and Messrs. Edgard Isherwood and McClosky, with Mr. Sanroma and Miss Culbertson at the piano. L. A. S.

Grace Cronin

Saturday afternoon, in Jordan Hall, a large and enthusiastic audience assembled to hear Grace Cronin, pianist, in a program predominantly orthodox. Miss Cronin, it will be remembered, has appeared here with considerable success, and since her last recital has grown notably in musical stature. She has now arrived, apparently, at one of the numerous cross-roads which bestrew the highway of the serious musician. She has acquired an extremely facile technique and is obviously endeavoring to search her scores for a more than superficial meaning, as revealed in her presentation of the Chopin Prelude in C major; but as yet she has not seemed to grasp the fact that there is a wide degree of difference between distortion and distinction. On the other hand, the B minor Chopin Prelude went very well indeed, for here she allowed the music to have its own way.

The Chopin was preceded by a Rameau Sarabande (obviously an "arrangement"), Scarlatti's Sonata in C major and Beethoven's Sonata Op. 27, No. 2. Following the preludes, came Chopin's Impromptu in C sharp minor, a waltz in G flat and the Scherzo in C sharp minor. Of the entire group, the Scherzo pleased at least one listener the most, for here again Miss Cronin allowed the composer to speak freely and fluently.

The program closed with a group comprising the Brahms Rhapsodie in E flat, Tcherepnin's Danse No. 2, an early Nocturne by Debussy (which sounded more Chopinesque than otherwise), the Rachmaninoff Prelude in G sharp minor and the Rubinstein Valse Caprice, the last named receiving an extremely brilliant performance which brought thunderous applause. G. M. S.

Government to Aid Income Taxpayers

With a view to assisting taxpayers in the preparation of their 1929 income tax returns, Thomas W. White, United States collector of internal revenue, has assigned 75 field deputies to various cities and towns throughout Massachusetts.

This special service, which is entirely without cost to the taxpayer, will commence March 1, and in the larger cities will be maintained up to March 15, which is the final date for filing. The hours during which service will be rendered are from 8:45 a. m. to 5 p. m. The closing hour on Saturdays will be 1:15 p. m. unless otherwise stated on posted notices.

With one or two exceptions there is no change in the 1928 Revenue Act, under which these returns must be filed this year. Taxpayers should disregard the rates printed on the forms and take advantage of the reduced normal tax rates of 1-2 per cent, 2 per cent and 4 per cent. The corporation tax has also been reduced from 12 per cent to 11 per cent.

NEW ENGLAND CO-OPERATIVES TO BE STUDIED

Plans Made for Thorough Analysis—Many Interests to Help in Project

Plans for an exhaustive study of agricultural co-operatives in New England were made at the Hotel Statler today at a conference called by the New England Council at the request of the Federal Farm Board.

C. G. Wilson, a member of the Federal Farm Board, as well as members of the agricultural committee of the New England Council, commissioners of agriculture from the various states, representatives of agricultural colleges and others interested in the better development of agriculture in New England, were present.

Mr. Wilson explained the Agricultural Marketing Act and the activities of the Federal Farm Board. C. E. Ladd of Cornell University gave a general statement as to the study of co-operatives in other states, while Dr. W. I. Myers, also of Cornell, told of the methods of conducting this study with special reference to the State of New York.

The proposed survey will be commenced July 1 in all the New England States and it will be handled by the directors of extension service and the commissioners of agriculture in each state.

The afternoon session was largely taken up in discussing the Federal Farm Board plan as it applies to New England, what can be developed by the study of co-operative associations and the prospects of co-ordinating vari-commodity groups into regional co-operative groups and the affiliation of these into co-operative national sales agencies.

Among those present were Gov. William T. Gardiner of Maine; Commissioners of Agriculture F. B. Washburn of Maine, E. H. Jones of Vermont, A. L. Felker of New Hampshire, S. M. Buckingham of Connecticut, H. I. Lewis of Rhode Island, and A. W. Gilbert of Massachusetts; representatives of state colleges F. L. Merrill of Maine, J. C. Kendall of New Hampshire, J. L. Hills of Vermont, F. J. Sievers of Massachusetts, J. L. Slade of Connecticut, D. E. Gilbert of Rhode Island.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston ($90kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Mme. Bertha Dupee, French diction.
5:20 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:50 New England Coke Dinner Music; news.
6:30 NBC. "American Home Banquet."
7:00 Big Brother Club.
7:36 "Cap'n Bailey and Widder Dyer."
7:30 Slayton-Learoyd Investment Hour.
8:00 NBC, "Voice of Firestone."
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Family Party: Ezio Pinza, bass.
10:00 NBC, Anglo-Persians' Orchestra.
10:30 "The Night Court."
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Chamber of Commerce organ.
11:45 Joe Humbert and Bennie McLaughlin.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:45 p. m.—WBZA Ensemble.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 American Legion Zero Hour.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Le Boeuf Pennen.
7:30 Lowe Recorded Penmen.
8:00 NBC, Roxy's Gang.
8:30 NBC, Ingram Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Ted Fiorito's Maytag Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Gang.
5:45 Legal Stampers.
6:00 Ecco Good News Bearers.
6:15 Purple Petrolizers Orchestra.
6:30 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:45 Arlington Squires Orchestra.
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:10 Howard Fashion Plates.
7:20 "Newspaper Sidelights."
7:30 Page & Shaw Musical Sweets.
8:00 CBS, Dramatic sketches.
8:30 CBS, Ceco Couriers.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketch.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris."
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
10:30 CBS, "Voice of Columbia."
11:00 Time; news; CBS, Columbians.
11:30 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Will Osborne and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:00 p.m.—Request records.
5:00 Organ recital.
5:30 Norwegian Trio.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 The Toreadors; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—Studio programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC program.
12:30 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Studio programs.
10:15 a. m.—NBC program.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:45 p. m.—University Extension: French lesson, Emily Chamberlain.
4:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel.
1:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.

ESSEX FUND GROWS

Contributions received recently amounting to more than $11,000, brings the present total of the Essex Institute Preservation and Expansion Fund to $217,851.50.

STUTZ BONDHOLDERS COMMITTEE

NEW YORK—Holders of Stutz Motor Car Co. 7 1-2 per cent debenture convertibles of 1937 have formed a protective committee to represent interest of bondholders in connection with reorganization of the company, according to President E. S. Gorell. Holders are being asked to deposit their bonds with the committee.

REPORT FAVORS ALLEN'S PLAN TO PROVIDE JOBS

(Continued from Page 1)

as a result of the prompt response of Massachusetts towns and cities to his appeal to speed up public works programs to alleviate unemployment.

State contracts totaling $4,250,000 in highway construction will be in effect by the last of March, according to a statement issued at the Governor's office. This is apart from ordinary maintenance work and co-operative programs of towns and cities.

Included in reports of improvements being rushed, Mayor O'Hara of Worcester advises that his city has broken ground for a junior high school and is embarking on an extensive program of street, sewer and water projects.

Gardner has established an employment bureau, connected with the Chamber of Commerce. Attleboro reports work on a school building, pumping station, pipe lines, machinery installations and dams being carried forward, in addition to a new Elks Home and Masonic Temple. A new City Hall is planned.

Greenfield, Newton, Westfield and Maynard report increased activities in support of the Governor's appeal. The last named plans to expend $75,000 on street improvements. Newton is alternating groups on half-time through arrangements with the workers themselves.

Paint of Whistler Picture Being Absorbed by Canvas

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—A little understood reaction is causing the paint of one of America's art treasures, James MacNeil Whistler's "The Fur Jacket," to become gradually absorbed into the canvas, authorities at the Worcester Art Museum disclose. The picture is one of the most highly prized of the museum's collection.

Authorities said that there had been conflict of opinion on the phenomenon, but that it appeared that very slowly the pigments were being drawn into the canvas. To the eye there is no difference in the picture from the day it was painted, and one expert whom the museum consulted could find no change. But others reported finding evidence of the "going back" of the paint.

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The Whitby Grill Frances A. Seidell, Anne L. Shannon 323 West 48th Street, West of 8th Avenue Club Breakfasts and a la Carte LUNCHEONS 50c and 65c DINNERS $1.00 and $1.25 Hot Bread and Chicken every night Special Sunday Dinner $1.25, 5:30 to 8:00

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BALTIMORE

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BALTIMORE, MD.

O'Neill's Charles Street at Lexington Telephone Calvert 1000 Printed Silks for Spring! $2.15 YARD Beautiful qualities in this special offering! FIRST FLOOR

BALTIMORE

The Store of Satisfaction Hochschild, Kohn & Co. Howard and Lexington Streets BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE

L. Slesinger & Son Charles Street 216 North Costumers to the Gentlewoman DISTINCTIVE COATS FROCKS FOOTWEAR BAGS HOSE

Packing and Shipment Arranged Call or Telephone Boston Storage Warehouse Co. Household Furniture STORAGE Edward L. Wingate, General Manager

It will be appreciated if you will ask for Wilhoite's Toasted Whole Wheat PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES Sold at leading Soda Fountains and Luncheonettes in most cities and towns. DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH Quality is our motto. PRICE-WILHOITE SPECIALTY COMPANY, Inc. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mrs. Elisabeth Van Skoik, assistant to Madame Alston, the creator of NEVASPRED—the Corset will conduct a free demonstration at the HOTEL WILLIAM PENN PITTSBURGH, PA. from Monday, February 24, until Saturday, March 8, when she will show how the figure can be comfortably moulded to the new lines.

"Nevaspred" A firm, light weight foundation which takes care of the two most troublesome parts of the figure—hips and diaphragm—and corrects hollow back.

Shows elastic side straps individually adjustable. Shows flat abdomen, back and corrected hollow back. ESPECIALLY EFFECTIVE FOR THE NEW SILHOUETTE Call or write for booklet.

Madame Alston 33-39 West 34th Street New York Phone Wisconsin 3878 In Philadelphia—Frutchey Silk Shop In Seattle—Lois B. Ewing, Room 813 Shafer Bldg.

Silver Plated Ware

Especially Tempting Just Now—

Silver plate—dishes, platters, centrepieces, trays, pitchers . . . Pieces which ordinarily are far more expensive . . . Now's the tme to buy as many as you can. You can always add to them, of course—at ordinary prices—for they are from our regular stock of handsome, extra-heavy plated merchandise . . . Carrying the Wanamaker guarantee.

Well and Tree Meat dishes	$15 and $11.50
Meat dishes	10 and 8.25
Double Vegetable dishes	10.00
Gravy Boat and Tray	7.50
Chop dishes	7.50
Pitchers	8.25
Centrepieces	8.25
Bread and Butter plates, doz	32.75

Personal Service will fill mail and telephone orders

WANAMAKER'S—STREET FLOOR, OLD BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET

SAMUEL PEPYS reforms this week OTHER CELEBRITIES WILL GREET YOU Each Night at 6:30 except Saturday and Sunday at the AMERICAN RADIATOR HOME BANQUET Offered by the AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY WEEI and Affiliated N.B.C. Stations

EVENTS TONIGHT

Meeting, Massachusetts Society of Certified Accountants, discussions by Norman H. S. Vincent, Lee Perkins and Arthur W. Yardley, Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, 6:30.

Meeting, Special Libraries Association of Boston, talks by Dr. Glover M. Allen and Prof. Paul J. Sachs of Harvard University, Fogg Art Museum, 7:15.

Meeting, Boston Congregational Club, talk on "A Government of Clergymen," by Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, Ford Hall, 6:30.

Lecture in series by J. Stanley Gardiner, M. A., F. R. S., on "Coral Reefs and Islands," Lowell Institute, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston City Club: Forum meeting, talk by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise on "Problems in Palestine—Present and Future," 8.

Theaters

Copley—"The Ghost Train."
Shubert—"The New Moon."
Majestic—"Robin Hood."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Illustrated lecture by Bradford Washburn on "The Ascent of Grepon," Clubhouse, 2:30.

Meeting, New England Anti-Vivisection Society, talk by Mrs. Jessie Eldridge Southwick on "The Sacredness of Life," Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, 3.

Museum of Fine Arts: Gallery talk on "Greek Art," by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association: Meeting, Woman's Club, Library Hall, 1:45.

Fourteenth annual convention, New England Clothiers and Furnishers' Association, address of welcome by Mayor James M. Curley, talks by heads of various firms, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Children's Museum of Boston; lecture on "Pot Holes and Kettle Holes," by Miss Foland, Lecture Hall, 10; lecture on "The Story of Wheat," by Miss Sawyer, Lecture Hall, 12 and 1:45.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 3.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Special Exhibitions: Books illustrated by Auguste Lepere; lent by William A. Sargent; 18th century French color prints lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings. Copies of Egyptian wall paintings, lent by the Metropolitan Museum. Early woodcuts and metal-cuts, privately lent by James C. McGuire of New York.

Museum School of Fine Arts, Fenway Drive—Exhibition of Alumni of School. Through March 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sundays; holidays all day. Admission free.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Print exhibition. Etchings by Decaris. Through March 8.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—41st annual exhibition of the Boston Society of Water Color Painters. Through March 1.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Marine and landscape paintings by Stanley W. Woodward. Etchings by old and modern masters. Through March 15.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Roger Hayward. Also lithographs by George Bellows. Paintings by Fronkes, Metcalf, Rosenfield, Hiraga, Quincy and Crocker. Through March 1.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Scherves Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Prints by Malcolm Osborne, Martin Hardie and Francis Dodd. Through February.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Miscellaneous exhibition of oils, water colors and pastels by American artists; water colors of Italy by G. T. Chan; chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward.

Copley Galleries, 103 Newbury Street—Pencil drawings and water colors by Charles Curtis Allen. Through March 8.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors and etchings by Sears Gallagher. Through March 1.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Paintings by "moderns." Kroll, Brumback, Sloan, Karfiol and others.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Selected etchings. Also paintings of flowers by Mary Lincoln Orr. Through March 4.

20th Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by Elisa Sullo. Through

MERCHANT LINE AGAIN BUILDING FOR SUPREMACY

Purchaser of United States System Plans Two New 'Super Liners'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With the filing of plans for construction of what are believed will be the two largest vessels ever built in the United States—the Leviathan the Second and Leviathan the Third—the culmination of years of effort on the part of those seeking to create an American merchant marine is visualized here.

It took a World War to awaken American shipping men from the lethargy which had existed for a half-century or more, during which time the American flag had become all but forgotten on the seven seas of the world. From the days when steam began to supersede sail, the fast clipper ships, pride of an earlier generation, outlived their usefulness, the American merchant marine has been gradually falling in power and importance. Lack of subventions, which have characterized the efforts of other nations to maintain an effective merchant marine, both to handle their products and to serve as a naval auxiliary; increasing wages; unfavorable legislation, or lack of helpful legislation, all contributed to the decadence of American shipping.

It has remained for a banker, a native of Illinois, a man whose interest in shipping was based upon engineering and financial surveys, rather than a personal and intimate knowledge of ships and shipping, to redeem the American merchant marine from the depths into which it had fallen.

Paul W. Chapman, banker, organizer, and now shipping genius, saw in the United States Lines, not a fleet of unbalanced vessels as a heritage of the World War, but the nucleus of a fleet of ocean greyhounds—swift, sumptuous vessels, capable of competing with the best that foreign designers and builders could turn out.

For years the Government had been endeavoring to find a purchaser of its tonnage, part of which had been built in the United States during the war, but the larger passenger ships of which were a part of the interned German fleet taken over by the United States Government early in the war.

Only Line in Service

The United States Lines comprised the leading vessels in this category. Led by the Leviathan, formerly the Hamburg-American Line ship, Vaterland, and including also the America, George Washington, Republic, President Roosevelt and President Harding, all but the last two of which were former German ships, it represented the only United States flag line engaged in transatlantic passenger service, with the exception of the Dollar Line (with round the world sailings westward), and the American Merchant Line, which was essentially a fleet of mail and cargo ships, with accommodations for only 100 tourist passengers.

Repeatedly the United States Shipping Board called for bids for the United States Lines, but because the offers were ridiculously low, no sale was consummated until last year, when Mr. Chapman decided that a bid of slightly over $16,000,000 was fair to the Government and offered him the possibilities of profitable operation. The bid was accepted and the six vessels of the United States Lines, together with the five of the American Merchant Line, passed into his possession.

A new era had dawned in American shipping. From the days of the first steamship to cross the Atlantic in 1819 the United States had been outstripped by foreign powers so far as the use of steam-propelled vessels was concerned. There had intervened a period when sailing craft built, owned and manned by American interests, more than held their own with foreign vessels, but as the use of steam expanded, foreign powers, recognizing the impossibility of creating sailing ships which could compete with the Yankee-built clippers, turned to the intensive development of steamships.

From the origin of the Cunard Line with its steamship Britannia, which was brought out in 1840, down through the days of the other famous ocean greyhounds, which in their time made spectacular runs, the preponderance of both vessels and records was held abroad. The Britannia made a run from Liverpool to New York in 14 days 8 hours, which was lowered by the Great Western, an American ship, to 10 days, 10 1-4 hours.

Record Is Reduced

Gradually the record came down, as vessels of various nations reduced the transatlantic time, until in 1894 the Lucania, of the Cunard Line, got it down to 5 days 7 hours and 23 minutes. Then came the period of German ascendency, when the North German Lloyd Line vessels, such as the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and her sister ships, made crossings from Southampton to New York in less than 5½ days.

Challenging this supremacy, the Cunard Line brought out the Lusitania and Mauretania, the latter shortly capturing the blue ribbon in the Atlantic and which, despite the advent of more German vessels, it retained for almost 25 years. It was not until the North German Lloyd Line, forging steadily forward in the period after the war, brought out the Bremen, spectacular speed-queen of the North Atlantic, which, on her initial voyage last summer, crossed from Cherbourg to the United States in 4 days 17 hours and 42 minutes, that the Mauretania's record was lowered.

A challenge to the world had been made by the German designers and builders, one which has been accepted by Mr. Chapman and his associates of the United States Lines, for in order to qualify for a substantial mail contract (which is the form of subvention the United States now offers to American shipping companies) he was obliged to agree to build two new vessels capable of running with the Leviathan and rounding out a weekly service of express ships between New York and channel ports.

The result is the 50,000-ton vessels designed by Theodore E. Ferris, naval architect, capable of attaining a speed of 28½ knots an hour and with sufficient reserve speed to make approximately 30 knots, according to nautical estimates. While the ships will not be as large in point of tonnage as the Leviathan, this is not an indication of a trend toward smaller vessels, but rather an evidence of the progress made in the art of ship-design and propelling-machinery, because it now is possible to build a vessel of steel construction and of greater faster speed, but of smaller gross tonnage.

So the new ships, with a gross only slightly above 50,000 tons, will exceed the Leviathan in length, the proposed length for the new vessels being 962 feet, as compared with the 907 feet of the Leviathan, 915 feet of the Majestic and 938 feet of the Bremen. The new ships, the estimated cost of each being $30,000,000, will accommodate approximately 2600 passengers in first, third and tourist third classes.

If the mail contract award which would justify the operation of these liners does not become involved in red tape, and the grant of the loan is expeditiously completed these great keels will soon be laid.

Universal Wireless Gets Federal Permit

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Federal Radio Commission has granted permits and licenses effective Feb. 24 to the Universal Wireless Communications Company Inc., for cut-rate commercial wireless service between New York, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Peoria, Springfield (Ill.), Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton and Akron, O., and New Brunswick and Trenton, N. J.

The company announces service, already begun between Chicago and New York, will be started on the additional cities at once, with a total of 50 cities linked up in competition with wire companies by the end of the year.

Representatives of Universal Wireless announced that stations are ready to go on the air immediately with commercial messages from the additional cities. Litigation involved in the radio patent situation has handicapped the company, but John Nathansohn, general representative, states it would commence operations immediately.

BUILDING IN FLORIDA SHOWS JANUARY GAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

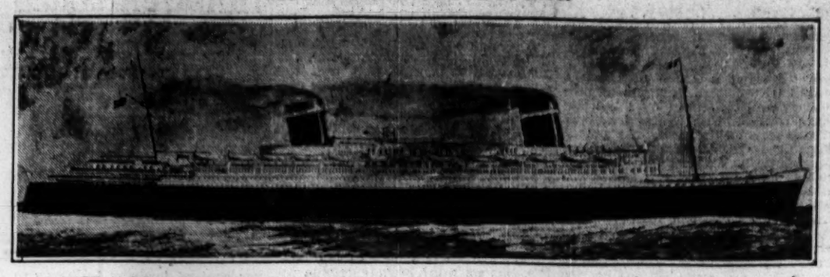
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—New building and alteration permits issued in Florida during January in 39 cities, according to the Florida State Chamber of Commerce, show an increase of $469,669 over December and $43,887 more than in January of last year.

For the year 1929 Florida showed a decline of 11 per cent as compared with 1928, but the figures for January show a return to activity. All reports received by the chamber point to a steady building program in the majority of cities with municipalities participating with improvement projects.

GERMAN POLICE IN CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The German police mission, headed by Paul Schmidt Voigt, has returned to Germany, after two years as instructors of the Carabineros School, where all police officers and some secret service men take a course in modern methods of crime detection. Places left vacant by departure of the mission were filled by Ventura Maturana, Alfredo Baraona and Luis Garcia, who have just completed two years' study of police methods in Rome, Paris and London.

Leviathan the Second



SKETCH OF ONE OF TWO OCEAN "GREYHOUNDS" DESIGNED FOR UNITED STATES LINES.

INTER-AMERICAN GROUP FORMED BY EDUCATORS

Rectors and Deans at Cuban Parley Take Action for Co-operation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVANA, Cuba—Establishment of an Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was voted by the Pan-American Congress of Rectors, Deans and Educators at its concluding session here Feb. 23.

The institute is to have permanent headquarters in Havana and is to stimulate the interchange of professors among the colleges in the Western Hemisphere. It also will further the granting of scholarships to permit interchange of students and will work for the standardization of textbooks which are used in colleges in North and South America.

Extension of the fellowships of the Guggenheim Foundation to include Cuba was announced at the congress by Dr. Samuel G. Inman, professor of international law at Columbia University, New York. He said that Simon Guggenheim, president of the Guggenheim Foundation, had instructed him to take immediate steps toward the extension of its Latin-American fellowships to include the insular republic as a means of celebrating the foundation of the permanent machinery for intellectual co-operation.

The congress decided to hold sessions every two years, meeting at the capitals of the various nations represented in the newly formed institute. The session in 1932 will be held in Lima, Peru.

A resolution offering the assistance of the universities to the Inter-American Commission of Women was adopted following a report of their activities to the university congress. The women's group asked for aid to their research program which they hope to have completed for action by the next Pan-American Congress of Women, to be held in Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933.

Senora Juanita Moline de Fromen of Nicaragua outlined the research that the women's commission has completed on nationality laws. It shows, she said, that complete equality exists for both sexes in nationality laws in only five countries, four of which are in the Western world. Of 13 countries that grant equal capacity to both sexes and transmit nationality to their children, she added, 11 are in the Western Hemisphere, and all seven which grant equality of nationality rights after marriage are in the West.

PRINCETON BASES NEW SCHOOL ON WILSON'S IDEALS

(Continued from Page 1)

part in the Nation's service, will fulfill the high hopes of its founders and make a definite contribution to the public life of the Nation."

Administrators Selected

The school will be directed by an administrative committee of which Harold W. Dodds, professor of politics, will be the chairman. Professor Dodds was General Pershing's confidential adviser on the Tacna-Arica Commission, and more recently chief adviser to Brig.-Gen. Frank McCoy on the Electoral Commission to Nicaragua.

The administrative committee also will have as members Dr. Hibben, Luther P. Eisenhart, dean of the faculty; Augustus Trowbridge, dean of the Graduate School; Christian Gauss, dean of the College and chairman of the department of modern languages; Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker, chairman of the department of history; Edward S. Corwin, chairman of the department of politics; David A. McCabe, chairman of the department of economics and social institutions, and Edwin W. Kemmerer, director of the bureau of international finance.

Aiding in the management of the school will be an advisory board, composed of John W. Davis, Charles E. Hughes, Roland S. Morris, Dwight W. Morrow, Owen D. Young, De Witt Clinton Poole, Albert G. Milbank and William Church Osborne.

Mr. Poole, who has been counsellor of the United States Embassy in Berlin, will aid particularly in the development of the international program of the school, and will act as liaison officer between the school and the outside world of public and international affairs. Mr. Poole will retire from the foreign service this spring, after 20 years' service, and will reside in Princeton.

$2,000,000 Endowment Sought

Certain trustees and friends of the university, Dr. Hibben stated, have underwritten the expenses for the first three years' operation of the school, and the university will meantime seek an endowment of at least $2,000,000, to provide a substantial foundation for the school.

The school, which will give instruction, both in undergraduate and graduate years, will have four principal features: First, it will provide a coordinated training in liberal studies in the fields of history, politics, economics, economic and political geography, and modern languages and literatures.

Second, besides increasing its faculty in these departments, it will further supplement its staff with visiting lectureships, to be filled by men of public experience in public affairs, who will present to the students actual conditions existing in the world today as seen from the practical side. Third, it will arrange for exchange professorships and fellowships with foreign universities. Fourth, students of the school will engage in supervised study in foreign countries during their summer vacations.

RADIO COMPANY PLANS NEW JERSEY STATION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Acquisition of 700 acres of land in New Brunswick, N. J., for a shortwave radio transmitting plant to cost about $2,000,000 has just been announced here by the Radio Corporation of America.

The land adjoins a plot of 162 acres in New Brunswick on which is located the old Marconi high-power transmitting station, purchased by the radio corporation in 1920. It is intended to use the new short-wave station to supplement the corporation's short-wave plant at Riverhead, L. I., for transoceanic and transcontinental communications service.

COLLEGE ISSUES MAGAZINE THAT 'COMES ALIVE'

Oak-Lined Amphitheater 'Press Room' for Unique Rollins Publication

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER PARK—The "only magazine in the world that comes alive" was published at Rollins College during Founders' Week Convocation.

The "press room" was the natural amphitheater framed by huge moss-hung oaks and the "subscribers" were the 4000 persons who gathered to hear 15 nationally known literary figures read their contributions to the publication.

Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College and former editor of the Independent and Harpers Weekly, acted as editor of the Rollins Magazine, of which the fourth "issue" appeared this year.

The "leading editorial" was delivered by Burris Jenkins, former editor Kansas City Post. Essays, poems, humorous articles and character sketches were read by Seumas MacManus, Irish playwright; Jessie B. Rittenhouse, Clinton Scollard, William Lyon Phelps, Ray Stannard Baker, Corra Harris, Percy MacKaye, Irving Bacheller, Fred Lewis Pattee, Albert Shaw and others.

The subscription price of the magazine, a voluntary contribution on the part of those present, is devoted annually to acquiring new books for the college library.

The degree of doctor of science was conferred on Thomas A. Edison, Feb. 21, as one of a group who received honorary degrees at the convocation. Dr. Holt, in conferring the doctorate on the famous inventor said that "no institution in America can add to your name or fame by any title or honor it can bestow. Rollins College, therefore, must rest content with honoring itself by conferring upon you the degree of doctor of science."

Others who received honorary degrees were William Lyon Phelps, professor of English of Yale University, Doctor of Laws; the Rev. J. Delman Kukendall, pastor of Plymouth Church, Cocoanut Grove, Fla., Doctor of Divinity; the Rev. Burris Atkins Jenkins, pastor of Linwood Christian Church, Kansas City, Mo., Doctor of Humanities; Frederick Lewis Lewton, curator of the textile division of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., Doctor of Science; Frank Lyon Polk of New York, former Undersecretary of State, Doctor of Laws; and Mrs. Harriet Burton Laidlaw, New York writer, lecturer and civic leader, Doctor of Laws.

The Algernon Sydney Sullivan medallion, presented by Rollins College on behalf of the New York Southern Society, was awarded at the exercises to Judge Leonard J. Hackney of Winter Park.

Dr. George Morgan Ward, pastor of Royal Poinciana Chapel of Palm Beach, and president emeritus of Rollins, who delivered the convocation address, gave reminiscences from his two terms as active president of the college.

In the natural amphitheater framed by huge moss-hung oaks, the fourth annual issue of the Rollins animated magazine, the "only magazine in the world that comes alive," was published by the college, with 4000 present to hear 15 nationally known literary figures read their contributions to the publication in person.

Early Papers Discuss War and Prohibition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—From an obscure bookshop in Brooklyn, N. Y., owned by a Russian immigrant, the University of Chicago has acquired a collection of rare material on the first years of the American Republic which it calls its most striking acquisition in months.

The collection was made almost entirely by the bookseller, according to the university, and will be named the "Aldine Collection" after his shop. Pamphlets, essays, letters, almanacs, magazines and newspapers which record debates and conversations between such figures as Jefferson, Franklin, Washington, Adams, Hamilton, Payne and Burr and their opponents, are included in the series.

Two early documents which cast light on events to come are items by Anthony Benezet, Quaker reformer, on "The War and Inconsistency with the Gospels," and "Nature and Effect of Spirituous Liquors," both dated 1778. Several studies founded on this collection will start immediately, announced Prof. Marcus Jerengan, who obtained the books for the university.

NEW YORK PROPERTY VALUE UP $1,138,157,467

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Developments in the Grand Central zone, where New York's newest skyscrapers are rising, and in the financial district, long the site of skyscrapers, combined with other changes of less importance, increased the value of real and personal property here by $1,138,157,467 during the past year, according to a report just issued by the Board of Taxes and Assessments.

The value of all property in the city now amounts to $18,583,987,402, or 6 per cent more than it amounted to one year ago.

$64,352,768 PROFIT TO U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Mellon submitted to Congress Feb. 18 a report in which he said the War Finance Corporation had reached the final stage of liquidation and was approaching the end of its career with a profit of $64,352,768 for the Government and all but $10,000 of its original $500,000,000 paid to the Treasury.

Mayan Spoken During Yucatan Inaugural Fête at Mérida

Discourse Lasting 20 Minutes Wildly Applauded by Many Thousands in Street and by Those in Assembly Hall

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The new Yucatecan Government, installed with the recent inauguration of Bartolome Garcia Correa, Maya Indian and former school teacher, is initiating a new era of co-operation between the modern "revolutionario" element and the old element of the era of the Diaz dictatorship, destroyed since 18 years ago.

The most important post in Yucatan, after that of the Governorship, is that now occupied by Alberto Montes, the managership of the "Co-operativa de Henequeneros," an organization of all growers of hennequen in the state. By contract, all growers must sell their fiber to the central society, which obtains for them the best prices.

Hennequen is the source of the by far greatest part of Yucatan's wealth, and is known as the "green gold" of the peninsula. By law, the Governor is president of the hennequen board, and his voice is over that of the man he appoints as manager, now Alberto Montes, scion of Yucatan's best families of financiers and hennequen growers.

Yucatecan capital is in absolute control of the hennequen industry. American capital owns the electric light system of Merida and the city water plant. British capital owns a share of the Yucatecan railroad system as a result of loans made in the past. There are several German hardware stores in Merida, and an American furniture store.

Hennequen Development

It is less than a century that hennequen has developed into a valuable commodity. It is a native plant that almost grows without soil or water. Today the State of Yucatan is virtually a sea of the sword-leaved plant. A little sugar is grown here and there, natives plant corn, and from the outskirts of the state arreros carry chicle into Peto or Valladolid. A few bananas grow, the papaya, the chico zapote and a few other fruits. But the main plant and the main source of income is hennequen, which becomes the rope and twine which the American farmer uses.

Mayan Spoken

The Yucatecan personality may have something to do with that character of development. Racial mixture in the peninsula has proceeded more satisfactorily than in any other part of the Mexican Republic. The Indian and white have made a homogeneous mixture which works. It is no disgrace to be an Indian in Yucatan. A white man with a drop of Indian blood always says, with a courteous gesture, "we Indians." In other parts of Mexico an Indian who wears modern shoes and European clothes says "we whites."

Many white people (or near-white people) in Yucatan speak Maya, and some of them very well. Women of the best Merida families speak the language to their servants. Babies have Maya nurses and begin to prattle the tongue before they speak Spanish. The Spanish spoken in Yucatan sounds different from that of other parts of Mexico.

One of the inaugural addresses made during the "peaceful transmission of executive power," from the old Governor to the new on Feb. 1 in Merida, was in Maya. It was made by the Indian Avelino Cauich, president of the "League of Resistance" of the Town of Halacho, near Maxcanu. The discourse lasted about 20 minutes and was wildly applauded by the packed assembly hall and by the many thousands on the streets who heard it through loudspeakers.

Bartolome Garcia Correa, the new Governor, is an adaptable type, having taken the best and most useful of what he sees in other parts of Mexico or the United States for himself, his own town or his home state. However, he does not go too far.

NEW YORK BROKERS LICENSE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Licensing of stock brokers and dealers in securities is proposed in legislation just introduced by William J. Hickey (R.), Senator of Buffalo. Payment of license fees ranging from $25 to $100 and the filing of a bond of $5000 would be required by each broker.

Hymns used at Christian Science Services in Album, $5.50

SENT PREPAID TO YOUR HOME

1. I Look to Thee in Every Need (Longfellow-Hastings)
2. I Need Thee Every Hour (Hawks-Lowry)
3. Come Ye Disconsolate (Moore-Webbe)
4. How Gentle God's Commands! (Doddridge-Nasgeli) Claude E. Saunier
Shepherd, Show Me How to Go (Eddy-Brackett) Claude E. Saunier
O Gentle Presence (Eddy-Arr. Conant) Florence Middaugh
Saw Ye My Saviour? (Communion Hymn) (Eddy Brackett) Florence Middaugh
O'er Waiting Harpstrings of the Mind (Eddy-Root) Florence Middaugh
Love (Eddy-Root) Florence Middaugh
Oh, He Whom Jesus Loved Has Truly Spoken (Whittier-Morse) Florence Middaugh
The Stranger of Galilee (Morris) Florence Middaugh

This album is composed of two ten-inch and two twelve-inch records. One of the ten-inch records is a selection of hymns played on the organ. The others are vocal with organ accompaniment. Among the features in selling this album is the important fact that the recordings were made in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

W. J. DYER & BRO.
21-25 West 5th St., St. Paul, Minn.

Waldorf RESTAURANT
226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON
Across the Park

Chicken Soup with Crackers 15c
Boiled Smoked Daisy Shoulder, Fresh Spinach, Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 35c
Roast Shoulder of Lamb, Green Peas, Browned Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 35c
Fried Veal Steak, Mushroom Sauce, French Fried Potatoes, String Beans, Rolls and Butter 45c
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APANESE WANT NEAR-BY STATES IN TARIFF PACT

umanians Also Await Adherence to Truce by Neighbors

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—In the course of the meeting Feb. 24 of the first committee conference on concerted economic action, Isaburo Yoshida of Japan welcomed the proposed convention for a tariff truce but declared his country could not accept it unless the United States, China, India and Australia adhered to it.

Similarly the Rumanian delegate made his country's adherence conditional on the adherence of Hungary, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria.

H. Colijn of Poland, chairman of the first committee, suggested the appointment of three subcommittees, the first to deal with all articles of the draft convention concerning expectations of the tariff truce; the second to deal with articles relating to trade hindrances; and the third to consider relations between the signatories to the tariff truce and the nations not parties to it. M. Colijn will preside over the first subcommittee, Mr. Montero of Portugal, the second, and J. Clan of Denmark, the third.

At a meeting of the second committee conference Feb. 22 Dr. E. Hynninen of Finland thought that the best remedy for agricultural depression was the progressive industrialization of agricultural countries, for they would in this way be able to increase the purchasing power of their population which in its turn would prove advantageous to industrial countries.

Mr. Pilja of Jugoslavia also emphasized the necessity of a thorough examination of the difficult position of agricultural countries. He favored the study of the organization of international agricultural credit, pointing out the good results of the establishment of the agricultural credit bank of his country for such credits stimulated the purchasing power of agricultural nations.

E. O. Maseng of Norway suggested t possibility of certain groups of c tries negotiating tariff reductions g this point was taken up by Wil n Graham of Great Britain, who t t negotiations for a general re- on of tariffs might proceed by s ive examination of more im- t groups of commodities.

suggested that for this purpose t on and steel industries might f e selected so that they might a at some sort of agreement on t reduction and then the textiles m t be chosen.

ART

Guild of Boston Artists

Three new members of the Guild of Boston Artists are presented. Amelie Peabody sculptress, shows some very engaging portraits of animals. Mary Bowditch, sculptress, also attracts the eye with small compositions in marble, carved with a feeling of the qualities inherent in the stone. The third exhibitor is Marguerite Fuguet, painter who makes interiors with a feeling for details of great refinement. All three bring qualities of fine craftsmanship and quiet sentiment into the society, thus sustaining the well-defined spirit of the organization.

Doll and Richards

Karoly Fulop, Hungarian craftsman, exhibits recent works at the galleries of Doll and Richards on Newbury Street. Fancy carries Mr Fulop to strange manifestations of the droll and sublime. Once he worked on batik, now wood is the carrier of his original ideas. He has an extraordinary facility with the material, making it serve for no end of ingenious tricks. It is amusing to see him affix a piece of ivory to the matrix and continue the carving on the ivory as though it were part of the wood. Abundant the curves and arabesques; he has an extraordinary sense of the plastic as a means of serving both thematic and design purposes. Variant designs flow from his fingers as easily, it seems, as cream from a pitcher. Too easily in fact; we almost miss a sense of effort, a tightening of the muscles against friction.

Some low relief panels carved from wood have the added ornament of color and gilding. There is always good taste, always some tantalizing effect that hints at an innate boyishness behind all this exotic mysticism.

Casson Galleries

Two interesting exhibitions hang on the walls of the Casson Galleries on Boylston Street. One is a show of African and American big game animals, painted by Maj. A. Radclyffe Dugmore. The artist's knowledge at close range of the life and habits of animals makes him more than a depicter, for there is scholarly significance in his work. Animals represented here are of Kenya, Canada and Newfoundland. Among them we see the caribou, the mountain goat, the African leopard and the elk.

At the same gallery there is a fascinating exhibition of paintings and drawings by Henry Beekman. His intention is to embody the fundamentals of form and design in a composition whose subject is immediately grasped by the child. Among his cleverly portrayed and very amusing pictures are clowns, giraffes, Humpty Dumptys, penguins and spouting whales.

Junior League

Aline Kilham, youngest member of the talented family of Kilhams, well known in the more liberal society of fine art and craft in Boston, is giving a "one-man" show at Junior League at 6 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. Miss Kilham displays an unusual range of talent in pastel and oils. Outstanding is her use of color, subtle, ingenious and varied. She follows in the pathway of one modern group that eases up on firm and deliberate patterns, that lets color assert itself truly in giving the picture character. The tendency today to relax in drawing, or rather in emphasis of it, does not necessarily imply its unimportance. Sometimes one may not even draw a line, but its implication from the juxtaposition of two colors may be decisive.

Miss Kilham seems to have no end of ideas to paint. We hope she will continue, appreciating, however, at every moment the high seriousness in really great painting. D. A.

'Dirt Farmers' Plan to Analyze Land Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—A committee of five "dirt farmers" appointed to consider the subject of taxation of land as compared with the taxation of other forms of wealth in Connecticut, will be purely a fact-finding body, and its activities are expected to last for a year or more.

"Last summer over 100 delegates, representing all the farm organizations of the State, attended a conference on agricultural policy during Farm and Home Week at Storrs," says the statement in which the appointment of the committee is announced.

"The question before the conference was: 'How may the net income of the Connecticut farmer be increased?' One of the results of the conference was the recognition of the need of study of the relation of taxation to the farmer's income. As a result, the committee was authorized, and a committee to select its members appointed."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Friday were the following:

Frieda J. Stemler, Roslindale, Mass.
William H. Stemler, Roslindale, Mass.
George H. Thorpe, South Manchester, Conn.
William L. Price, Chicago, Ill.
Howard R. Will, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Grace W. Sterling, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Barbara DelFuge, Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. Laura B. Hebets, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Elaine Wood, Boston, Mass.
Edward A. Kimball, Boston, Mass.
H. W. Llewellyn, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. H. W. Llewellyn, Jersey City, N. J.

DRY LAW RALLY GAINS SUPPORT OF EDUCATORS

(Continued from Page 1)

cially are the educators who have traveled abroad recently advocating the continuance of prohibition for the United States.

A definiteness is being given to the discussions among the delegates by a statement issued by J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the N. E. A., just prior to the opening of the convention, in which he said: "At the request of President Hoover's Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, the National Education Association arranged to co-operate with its plan to get facts which would show behavior conditions in the high schools of the country comparing 1930 with 1920. It will be some time before this work will be completed, but enough reports have come in to show that conditions in the high schools are much better than in 1920, with respect both to drinking and to general behavior. This is doubly significant in view of the fact that high school enrollment has grown since 1920 from 2,000,000 to more than 5,000,000 students, an achievement unparalleled in any country or in all history.

"Many of the 3,000,000 additional students have come from poorer homes where in former times drinking was a heavy burden on the family income. Unquestionably the Eighteenth Amendment has benefited the schools beyond measure. The President's Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement is composed of citizens of outstanding ability and of the highest ideals. It has the confidence of the people of this country and it is to be congratulated upon its efforts to get the facts."

Support Building Program

In another way the association is lending its aid to public service, reports from the delegates indicating that building programs have doubled during the last year, and that many communities are putting up new schools earlier than was expected or eliminating obstacles in the way so that construction can start early in the spring, thereby supporting the federal administration policy of business prosperity.

The association has done what it could to aid the communities by making available plans, books, reports and experience and it is urging upon other communities the putting up of modern buildings eliminating overcrowding and providing better sanitation with more facilities for shop work, home economics, libraries and instructive play periods.

In all of these activities the department is tying into the theme for this convention, chosen by Frank Cody of Detroit, president, "Education in the spirit of life." The keynote of the convention is: "Life is idealistic; education must aim high. Life is friendly; education must develop a social spirit. Life is dynamic; education must move forward aggressively. Life is practical; education must be efficient. Life is recreative; education must train for leisure. Life is progressive; education must adjust itself to new needs. Life is co-operative; education must itself co-operate."

Official Opening of Displays

The quality and number of the exhibits at the convention were recognized by giving over the first general session to an official opening of the display. These include everything from architectural plans down to the tiniest piece of equipment for school desks. They take in books and magazines for school libraries, heating plants and devices for school cafeterias. And they swing the circle from colored crayons for drawing classes to balls for playgrounds.

Perhaps one of the most interesting features of the exhibit is the theater which was built to show talking pictures, a device which some school people think will revolutionize teaching.

"Pedagogically these pictures are the most powerful teaching device yet offered," said a prominent official of the association as he watched a film depicting a group of children asking questions of government officials and being shown over the nation's capitol. "The Socratic method of questions and answers is a potent teaching force," he continued, "and every child at his desk will feel that he has been on this trip, asking his own questions, and seeing with his own eyes history in the making."

Education's idealism found expression in the annual vesper service for which a string quartet played, chosen from the National High School Orchestra, an organization of 300 student musicians from 48 states. The Brahms Quartet sang, and Reinhold Niebuhr of Union Theological Seminary spoke.

New Jersey's all-state high school orchestra played for the Sunday evening session and the state's greetings were presented by Charles H. Elliott, state commissioner of education, who referred to the fact that this is the third convention Charles E. Boyer, superintendent of schools of Atlantic City, has welcomed.

Education for Friendliness

Education for friendliness was the topic for the next general session, opened by Mrs. Edith B. Joynes of Norfolk, Va., past president of the department of classroom teachers of the N. E. A., who declared that success on the part of the teacher is dependent upon friendship with the pupils, "since the pupil studies best and learns best under the teacher he likes."

The social relationship between teacher and pupil should be extended even to the homes, she said, "because when this human contact is established the teacher has laid a firm foundation upon which to build, giving the child a readiness to attend to what she tries to teach and a willingness to work untiringly over the hardest task."

Even the superintendent and the board of education must participate in this atmosphere of friendliness, declared Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey, former superintendent of schools of Los Angeles, adding: "The recent growth of the social concept in public education is significant of a better understanding of the fundamental function of the schools. Not for themselves alone are youth being equipped with the tools of learning and enriched with the choice offerings of curricula weighted with the knowledge of the ages, but that they in turn may help in the great undertaking of improving co-operative living."

Pointing to the co-operation of industry and business, Paul C. Stetson, superintendent of schools of Dayton, O., stated that it is even more important for the schools and the public to work together.

Friendliness in relationships between public and parochial schools should be maintained according to the Rev. J. Elliott Ross of the State University of Iowa.

A dozen section meetings followed in which the subjects were classified according to special interests and according to the varying needs of urban and rural communities.

Goal Cards Recommended

The little red school has had a hold upon the imagination and affection because it could be visualized, said Worth McClure of Buffalo, and he urged modern educators to use the school entertainment, exhibit, bulletin and student publication in such a way as to make the homes and the public understand what is being done today.

A real education must consist of two parts, the first transmitting the achievements of the past and the second providing opportunity for creative expression, said Willard W. Beatty of Bronxville, and he recommended goal cards giving abilities and skills in the fundamental subjects while allowing leeway for creative expression. Frank A. Rexford of New York City recommended using the city as a laboratory in which citizenship is taught by the use of agencies outside as well as within the schoolroom.

"We can never return to the three R's, but we must build curricula today to recognize the modern needs of our students," said B. F. Stanton of Alliance, O. The modern needs, he said, include social participation, internationalism, and statesmanship.

According to Henry H. Hill of the University of Kentucky, "many states are not dealing fairly with all the secondary pupils for which they are responsible. Standards for recognition of high schools have been established which cannot, under present conditions, be met by many local areas. It is an important basic ideal of state high school standardization that the State should adopt a minimum program of secondary education and provide money to meet this minimum program."

Glen D. Brown of Muncie, Ind., urged the appointment of assistant school superintendents in charge of school business affairs both for the superintendent and the school board.

There is some discussion of candidates for the next presidency, among those mentioned being E. C. Broome of Philadelphia and M. G. Clark of Sioux City. It is probable that the convention next February will go to the Midwest and Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland are possibilities.

NORTH CAROLINA MILL TO EMPLOY 650 MORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—News of industrial development is found in the announcement that the Greensboro Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mills, Inc., of Greensboro, this State, will enlarge its plant to three times its present capacity.

This will, it is said, provide for the employment of 1000 persons, as compared with 350 at the present time and call for the expenditure of more than $750,000. Upon completion of contemplated improvements, the annual pay roll of this mill will be increased to around $625,000.

WCFL SEEKS WAVE RIGHTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The American Federation of Labor was urged to petition Congress at once to pass remedial legislation securing for radio station WCFL, Chicago, "a free and untrammeled wavelength with adequate power," by the Illinois State Federation of Labor, meeting here. WCFL, called "the Voice of Labor," has been engaged in a long struggle for better radiocasting facilities.

TRADE FAILURES FOUND 75 P. C. PREVENTABLE

Depends on Proper Understanding of Rules of Personal Conduct

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Seventy-five per cent of business failures can be prevented by proper understanding of simple rules of personal and business conduct, a committee which is investigating the economic and social causes of bankruptcy has found.

Taking New Jersey as a typical state, the causes for bankruptcy there have been investigated, and a report was sent to Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce. The study was made under the joint auspices of the Department of Commerce, the Yale law school and the Yale institute of human relations, and Judge William Clark of the District of New Jersey.

The things considered important were, "First, the personal factors so far as measurable which have contributed to the failure; second, business methods employed by the debtor; and, third, the extent to which abuses in credit extension have influenced the collapse."

Under personal factors were considered education, living expenses, previous experience, speculation and medical expenses. The investigation of business methods included an inquiry into trade associations, turnover, inventory and books, credit losses, previous failures and fire and burglary insurance. Credit extension is of course a single topic.

The committee approached the problem with an interest in prevention rather than cure. They examined cases from that point of view and gave as their opinion that a minimum total of 75 per cent of the failures might have been prevented by the practice of ordinary caution and ethics.

"In fact," the report states, "the cases where the financial collapse is properly attributable to misfortune rather than fault are so few that they can be separately enumerated." In this category of misfortune were listed six cases of expensive illness, two of robbery, one of fire, one in change of character of the neighborhood and one of labor trouble induced by the war.

In all other cases investigated by the committee they found that failure might have easily been prevented. Ten cases were due to gambling. Of the 45 business cases, 39 were found to have kept no proper inventories or account books. In only 10 cases was any inventory taken. In five of these cases the result showed that the annual turnover of stock had fallen below the level at which profit can be made.

Improper extension of credit, the report says, "seems to have been the rule rather than the exception." In five cases credit was extended to debtors who had previously failed, without any effort to discover whether the debtor had or had not profited by his first experience. In only six cases was a financial statement secured as a basis for the extension of credit.

In the light of their findings the committee report advocates as remedies the use of education and isolation. Education, they feel, would bring about a general avoidance of the pitfalls they have exposed. By isolation they mean the establishment of some effective control of the debtor who has not conformed to the normal.

"A study of the major commercial countries indicates that business failures arising out of disregard of the standards we have been discussing results in the immediate exclusion of the debtor from the world of commerce," the report says, and adds: "It would seem to be obvious that the isolation of such persons would both protect the community against future injury by the individual isolated and act as a deterrent to such as might be inclined to feel that their own conduct was a matter of indifference as the effect thereof must be borne by the community."

'KAKE WALK' IS HELD AT VERMONT SCHOOL

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—The thirty-third annual "Kake Walk," time-honored University of Vermont student festivity, ended Feb. 23 with the departure for their homes of state high school seniors, who had been entertained over the week-end by the Vermont undergraduates.

The awards of prizes were: For appearance in "Grand Peerade," Sigma Phi Fraternity; Preston Cup, Sigma Nu; University Store Cup, Delta Psi; stunts, Sigma Phi; Southwick Cup, Phi Delta Theta the "Kake" and Boulder Cup, Phi Delta Theta, the "couples" being Charley Derose of Northampton, Mass., and Nelson Gray of this city; the Student Senate Cup, Kappa Sigma, the "couples" being R. A. Backus and Wade Allerton, both of South Orange, N. J.

NEGRO TO SEEK ENTRANCE TO LABOR UNION

Discrimination Against Him to Be Discussed at Annual Conference

A campaign against the exclusion of the Negro from labor unions will be inaugurated at the twenty-first annual spring conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held at Springfield, Mass., June 25 to July 1.

The Negro and his relationship with union labor is now the most vital problem in advancing the race, according to a statement issued by the association. Emancipation and citizenship have been granted the Negro, the report reads, but what use are they to him if he is barred from the work he can do competently?

The report states that the association has placed the question of unionization of the Negro before the American Federation of Labor but little has been accomplished. Discrimination against the Negro at work and seeking work has been found in labor unions affiliated with the American Federation, the statement adds, which has moved the Federation to plan a unionization campaign in the states in which the Negroes are numerous.

In its campaign against lynchings the statement says the association reduced them from more than 100 a year to 12 in 1929. The association feels, the statement concludes, that in its efforts to prevent color discrimination in the United States it is furnishing the approach to an international campaign which will help to establish permanent world peace.

VITALE RETIRES FROM BENCH

NEW YORK (AP)—Albert H. Vitale, magistrate, guest at the well-advertised hold-up dinner in the Bronx last December, at his own request temporarily left the bench, Feb. 17. His trial before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, on charges preferred by the New York City Bar Association, is now pending.

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Viscountess Astor Begs Women to Play Prominent Rôle in Peace

In a Radiocast Address Across the Atlantic She Appeals to British and American Women to Help Men Get Away From War

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—In a stirring appeal to the women of the United States and of Great Britain to "press on and force our countries to lead the way" in the paths of peace, Viscountess Astor, speaking on Feb. 23 in London over an international hookup on the work of the five-power naval conference, declared that the peace of the world was women's task. It was their role today, she said, "to help the men never to get so far as war," and she expressed confidence that this was possible, saying that although "as yet we may not be exactly in the seats of the mighty, we can be mighty powerful."

Lady Astor was introduced to her radio audience as the "Mother of Parliament's first daughter." It is now also her distinction to have been the first woman to make an international radio address.

"The way of the Kellogg pact," and "the old way of armaments" are the only means of settling international disputes in the future, Lady Astor declared, and she stressed the necessity of keeping the pact to the fore at the London conference, holding that "if some of the governments forget it, it won't do any harm for the people to remind them that when they signed the pact—at least we signed the pact—we meant business." She voiced the certainty that there was not going to be any mistake about limitation, reduction and parity "so far as the two leading navies of the world are concerned."

Text of Address

The full text of Lady Astor's address, as taken down by stenographers in New York, follows:

"I feel a little shy to begin after so eloquent an introduction, but I had no notion of it or I should have been prepared to answer the introducer back. Now, the men have spoken to you about the naval conference from every point of view, and it would seem that there is nothing new to say about it. However, the days when men worked and women wept are well over. Women must have their say. It is an amazing feeling to be saying that 'say' by word of mouth from London to America and Canada. It just goes to show how times, as well as the ladies, have changed, I think both for the better. But, you see, I always was an optimist.

"Now, I hope none of you who are listening in tonight is either bored or discouraged by the conference. I know it is not a very exciting conference, but that, to me, is one of the best things about it. Wars are exciting, but peace is comparatively dull—from the newspaper point of view, anyhow. You see, I lived through one war, and, having faced the aftermath of war, which, believe me, is often more pitiful and tragic than war itself, tonight I speak as a woman who feels that peace is worth months and months of the dullest of conferences, even years, so long as those conferences are working toward peace.

"There is one thing about conferences—they should make us realize that the road of peace and disarmament is much more difficult than it looks, but like everything in life, very often the simplest looking things are generally the most difficult.

All Signed, but Three

"Now I confess that at first I was rather mystified when the conference met. I kept thinking about the Kellogg peace pact. You see, all the countries of the world except three signed this pact. All the countries represented at this conference not only signed the pact, but they all fought together as allies for freedom in the great war. So you see, bearing that in mind and reading the inspiring speeches, peace speeches made by the leading men in the various countries, I suppose I probably, like many of you, expected a little too much all at once.

"But it came to me somewhat as a kind of shock to find that once the delegates got into the conference, they seemed to be talking not about peace, but about battleships and guns, submarines and cruisers, just as if the security of every nation depended on having tons of guns, and that peace depended on these same old instruments of war instead of dependent on the peace pact. So I confess I was slightly disappointed, but then we have got to realize that the conference was called for the purpose of limiting and reducing armament and, therefore, they must talk about armaments, cruisers, guns and so forth.

"You see, it is difficult to talk of these things without thinking in the terms of what will happen in the next war. It is difficult both inside the conference and it is difficult for us outside of the conference. That is really one of the dangers of the disarmament conference. We start at once discussing implements of war. Before we know where we are, we are arguing about guns to kill the other fellow when war comes, and we seem to forget entirely that we renounced war, that is, as an instrument of national policy, and have agreed to settle our disputes peacefully by reason and justice.

"Yet, I am perfectly certain, in spite of this conference talk, that every delegate at the conference and the countries they represent, fundamentally want peace; only a madman or a mad country would want war.

Americans Make Good Impression

"In speaking about the delegates, I must congratulate America on hers. They have made an amazingly good impression. I have met them, one and all, often, and I have nothing to complain about. And remember this for eleven years I have gone among men, public men, so I am like the old lady, I am a little choosey about the gentlemen. And your delegates, the American delegates, are tackling their job in the right spirit; they are showing a good Yankee spirit. They are not talking too much, but they seem to know what they want and feel pretty certain that in the long run they will get it. I hope and expect they will succeed. We all hope so.

"Now, the delegates from the Dominions couldn't have been better chosen. Each is a representative of his portion of the British Empire, and can be relied upon to look after the special interests of his own Dominion and the work of his own Dominion.

"I am not speaking about the other delegates, because I am only dealing with the United States of America and the Empire.

"Now, about the conference. The last week of the conference has been slightly disturbed, but up to then, the delegates made a really fine start, and particularly good progress in working out the details of parity between the British and American navies. And don't make any mistake, it is not so easy when you get down to details. It takes the most enormous work. But, they have put it in and are putting it in.

Call for Congratulations

"We can well congratulate ourselves on the distance we have gone since the last Geneva Conference of 1927. Do you remember how, during that conference, day after day, the newspapers were filed with accusations and counter accusations? Neither side seemed to understand the position of the other side, and that is a very dangerous situation.

"We should be thankful for the careful preparation which is being made on the American and the British side for this conference. I don't believe that there is going to be any mistake about limitation, reduction and parity so far as the two leading navies of the world are concerned. That is a big thing to be grateful for. I am hopeful, too, about the other powers, although there doesn't seem to have been the same sort of preparation in their case.

"I will admit that some of their demands make it appear as though they were still governed by old fears and were preparing for the next war rather than carrying out the spirit of the peace pact. But, let us hope that this is only a temporary fear and that it won't last, and that the determination of public opinion in every country to make the peace pact a reality will pervail.

"You see, these discussions take time and infinite patience, and, above all, persistent good will. Everybody who has ever been at a conference, or who has ever had to negotiate, realizes that, that you don't get all you want at first, but you must go on with persistence and good will.

Keep Kellogg Pact to Fore

"We must keep the Kellogg pact always in the front of the picture, and if some of the governments forget it it won't do any harm for the people to remind them that when they signed the pact, at least when we signed the pact, we meant business.

"We cannot afford to take risks with this war business. Big armies, big navies, big air forces mean war. Don't forget that. They are a preparation for war. You don't prepare for peace that way.

"I remember perfectly before the late war, even a few weeks before, no one really believed that war was possible, that is, just ordinary people like you and me.

"I was in Scotland in 1913 stopping with a delightful young gentleman, age 82. And one afternoon he pointed across the North Sea and said to me, 'Virginny (he always called me Virginny; Virginia seems to stick to me and I stick to Virginia), the war is not far off, and soon the enemy will sail across that sea.' I remember looking at him with real pity, the kind of pity one feels for old people who they think are slightly daft. Yet, I proved to be the one who was daft, and he was right. And yet, none of us really believed him.

Only One Way to End War

"What we have got to do, the people of every nation, is to face this fact: that if there is another war every one will be in it whether they want to or not. There were very few neutrals at the end of the last war and there will be none at the end of the next. And the war, if it comes, will be 10 times more fierce and savage than the late war. Very likely, with the modern appliances and inventions, western civilization may be wiped out. And as far as I am concerned, it seems to me that if western civilization wants to fight itself the sooner it is wiped out the better. But, I can't believe that we will ever want to settle our quarrels that way.

"But I tell you what I do believe. I believe that fundamentally there is only one way of ending war, and it is not an easy way, and it may take some time to arrive at. I believe that the nations of the world have got to realize that they are really one family, and instead of preparing to fight one another, they should prepare to help one another. I am convinced that the more we help one another, the less likely we are to want to fight one another. That is the straight and narrow way to peace. But, as I say, it is not an easy way, and it is not a quick way. But let us remember the easy way is always the wrong way. It is just the slipshod way to disaster. We don't want to take it and we can't take it if we want peace.

"Now, you and I, the ordinary, plain citizens of our various countries, want to do everything in our power to prevent war.

"At this moment we are not ready to dispense entirely with armaments.

Settlement by World Court

"That is ridiculous. The people who want to do that are not patient people, and I myself don't believe that we will get to that point until all of the nations of the world—all, mind you, all of the nations of the world—sit around a conference table discussing all of the world's problems much more intimately and frequently than they do today.

"But it seems to me now the central point for us all is perfectly clear. We can only prevent war by international action. Either we are going to settle international disputes—and there will be disputes; it is natural that there should be disputes; and we are only going to settle them by going to the World Court in judicial cases, or by sitting around the table and coming to an agreement based on reason and justice. Either that, those two ways, or we are going to settle them by war. The first way is the way of the Kellogg pact and the second is the old way or armaments. There is no half way out.

"Women feel pretty strongly about the prevention of war. We talk pretty strongly about it and I hope we feel pretty strongly about it, though, mind you, once war begins the women are no better than the men. But what we ought to do is to help the men never to get so far as war, and I think we can. And although as yet we may not be exactly in the seats of the mighty, we can be mighty powerful.

Risks for Peace

"I feel certain that where women have political rights they will bring pressure on their governments to take some risks for peace. After all, they are really far smaller than the risks we create by preparing for war. The women must be as brave about peace as the men were about war. Our men dared to die. Can't we dare to trust one another a little more? I think it is one of the things that we ought to dare to do.

"The trouble is—and it is a trouble—that women of France, Italy and Japan have not got a vote. I wish they had, but at least they have got a desire for peace, and you know the other day they sent a delegation to the London conference to impress their views upon the naval conference, and that delegation was started by the women of Japan.

"Let us, the women of the British Empire and the United States of America, we who get the vote, press on and force our countries to lead the way. I think we are strong enough, brave enough and I pray courageous enough to do it. Never get discouraged where peace is concerned. It is bound to come if we care enough about it.

"Good night, and I deeply regret that I can't see the whole of my audience."

TRAVELERS' AID SEEKS SUPPORT FOR EXPANSION

Boston Society Gets Ready to Cope With Tercentenary Influx

Boston's branch of the Travelers' Aid Society has issued an appeal for support, in order that it may successfully meet the demands of the 10,000,000 visitors to this city which the Tercentenary Committee expects during 1930. The society's forces will have to be enlarged according to Miss Marjory C. Warren, its general secretary.

Great influxes of people to cities always multiply the problems of those who assist travelers, Miss Warren said. For example, it was the surge of the California gold rush pouring through St. Louis in 1851, which was responsible for the First Travelers' Aid Society, she said.

Similarly, the Chicago society resulted from the World's Fair in 1893. The present Boston society developed from a branch of the Y. W. C. A. during the industrial expansion of Boston which followed the Civil War. The aims of the society have of necessity changed with the times, Miss Warren explained. They are no longer faced with the necessity of providing equipment for gold seekers, but every generation has its adventurers, she added. The society at present is represented in more than 200 cities.

During the month of January the Boston Society was able to help 37 stranded men and women and 30 runaway children, as well as numerous persons faced with minor problems of traveling.

Among recent developments which cause trouble to youth and call for the assistance of the Travelers Aid, Miss Warren mentioned "hitch hiking."

"This latter," she said, "would be most effectively met if the motorist would stop to consider the possibilities involved. Can he justify the emotions which prompt him to pick up an 11-year-old boy on a school morning? If the motorist would use his sound judgment rather than the kindly feeling engendered by the smile of the would-be traveler there would be fewer families sending panic-stricken messages to the police and the Travelers Aid Societies to hunt up the lost child."

ENGINEER NOT LIABLE IN MISHAP, JUDGE SAYS

The road traveler and not the engineer of a railroad train is held liable for mishaps at railroad crossings in a memorandum handed down by Judge George F. Morris of the United States District Court in setting aside two claims made against the New York Central Railroad.

The memorandum states that the engineer should not be considered at fault for the failure of road travelers to "readjust their senses" in approaching a grade crossing. The report holds that the engineer should not be expected to be cautious on the grounds that a traveler might continue his course in front of an approaching train. This, it stated, is the traveler's own responsibility. In view of this, Judge Morris said he could not allow a verdict, previously given in favor of the two plaintiffs, to stand.

FRANCE THROWS 'MONKEY WRENCH' IN NAVAL PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

was, in his absence from the Chamber, overthrown. Not because his naval policy was disputed. On the contrary, it was approved and admired in France. No better proof could be adduced than the offer by Camille Chautemps, Radical leader, of a post to M. Tardieu, in which he might continue his work.

The French policy has been strewn with "ifs." If France were to obtain guarantees of naval security, then things would be different. If there were some sort of solidarity of naval power, then absolute needs could be converted into relative needs. Precisely what this "if" means, it is perhaps too early to determine. The objections of other powers to a Mediterranean Locarno have been definitely stated. But whether these objections would apply to consultations in the event of a war menace, whether in the Atlantic or the Mediterranean, remains to be seen. Logically, such consultations seem to flow out of naval limitation by agreement. Five powers agree in conference to limit their navies—it surely follows that if difficulties of any nature arise from such an agreement they will immediately confer.

They cannot, it is argued, act together in peace and repudiate all connection with each other when there is a threat of war. A pact similar to the Pacific pact should offer no insuperable difficulties. On the contrary, five powers who are meeting in conference are, by the fact of their meeting, whether they like it or not, irrevocably bound to each other.

Whether France would be satisfied with such a pledge of consultations is doubtful. But it is certain that M. Briand, joint author of the peace pact which appears to imply some sense of common interest in the preservation of peace, and in the opinion of many people requires specific machinery which will facilitate international consultations, it would be prepared to consider this way out of the deadlock. Indeed a way out is shown in the Tardieu memoranda. A slight change of emphasis is all that is needed to transform in appearance, though not in reality, for the reality already exists, the whole London situation.

Tax Total in State for 1928 Shows Drop

Reduction in federal internal revenue offsets the increases in taxes assessed for municipal purposes in Massachusetts, with the result that total taxes in this State for federal, state, county and municipal purposes decreased from $395,319,076 in 1927 to 389,980,229 in 1928, according to the 1930 suppplement to the "Masachusetts Tax Laws and the Public Finance," issued by the committee on taxation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Analysis of the annual survey shows that taxes for municipal purposes increased more than $5,500,000 but this was offset by the drop of nearly $9,500,000 in the federal internal revenue figure; in the state taxes of $1,250,000, and in county taxes of more than $250,000.

The report outlines briefly the major points in the report to the Legislature of the special commission on taxation submitted in January; the major changes in the tax law structure that occurred in 1929, and takes up in concise form the state, county and municipal financial situation.

B. U. STUDENTS TO AID PUPILS IN BULGARIA

Joining colleges of the world in an effort to alleviate post-war conditions among students in Bulgaria, students at Boston University's college of liberal arts raised more than $500, which they will contribute to the foundation sum for the erection, by the International Student Service, of a self-help house for students in Sofia, Bulgaria.

The Boston University students believe that in helping the Bulgarian students they are assisting in the formation of an international brotherhood which will lead eventually to world peace. The International Student Service is now being aided in its work by about 40 colleges in the United States, in addition to European colleges.

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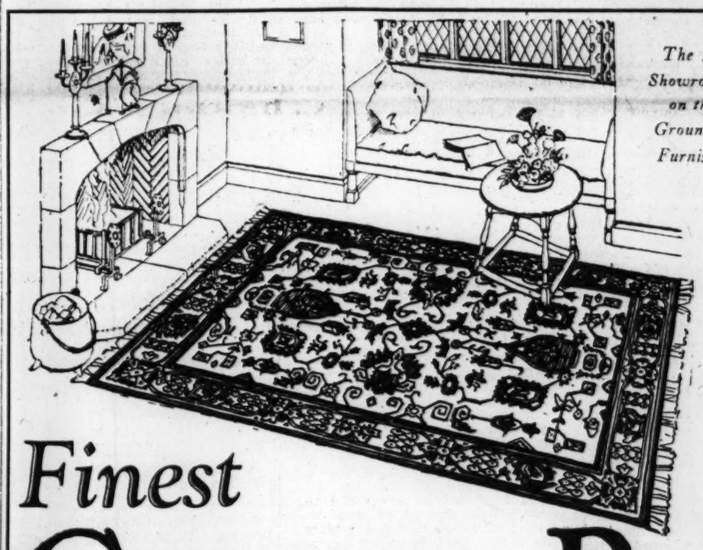

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6	0 x	6	0	3.	2.	0	9	0 x	9	0	6.	19.	6	13	6 x 10	6		12.	4.	6
7	6 x	6	0	3.	17.	6	10	6 x	9	0	8.	3.	0	12	0 x 12	0		12.	8.	0
9	0 x	6	0	4.	13.	0	12	0 x	9	0	9.	6.	0	13	6 x 12	0		13.	19.	0
7	6 x	7	6	4.	16.	11	13	6 x	9	0	10.	9.	6	15	0 x 12	0		15.	10.	0
9	0 x	7	6	5.	16.	3	10	6 x	10	6	9.	10.	0	16	6 x 12	0		17.	1.	0
10	6 x	7	6	6.	15.	9	12	0 x	10	6	10.	17.	0	18	0 x 12	0		18.	12.	0

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9	1 x	5	10	12.	10.	0	12	0 x	9	1	25.	10.	0	14	7 x 11	3		38.	10.	0
10	2 x	9	0	23.	0.	0	12	7 x	9	1	26.	15.	0	15	3 x 11	10		43.	0.	0
11	4 x	8	0	21.	5.	0	13	1 x	10	5	31.	16.	6	16	5 x 12	0		46.	0.	0
11	8 x	9	0	24.	10.	0	14	0 x	10	4	34.	0.	0	17	2 x 11	11		48.	0.	0
														18	1 x 13	0		55.	0.	0

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4	6 x	2	3	1.	7.	3	9	0 x	3	0	3.	13.	6	9	0 x	6	0	7.	7.	0
6	0 x	2	3	1.	16.	9	10	6 x	3	0	4.	5.	9	9	0 x	7	6	9.	3.	9
7	6 x	2	3	2.	6.	3	12	0 x	3	0	4.	18.	0	9	0 x	9	0	10.	19.	6
9	0 x	2	3	2.	15.	3	6	6 x	4	6	3.	19.	11	10	6 x	9	0	12.	17.	3
5	3 x	3	0	2.	2.	9	7	6 x	4	6	4.	12.	9							

CARPETS									
Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	£	s.	d.			
12	0 x	9	0	14.	14.	0			
12	0 x	10	6	17.	3.	0			
13	6 x	10	6	19.	5.	9			
13	6 x	12	0	22.	1.	0			
15	0 x	12	0	24.	10.	0			

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BOSTON WINNER OF TEAM TITLE

H. N. Rawlins Regains U. S. Squash Racquets in Championship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—In what was declared to be the most important and successful tournament of the kind ever held in the midwest, the Boston quintet captured the team championship of the United States Squash Racquets Association and Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., of New York, champion three years ago, regained the individual title as the three-day tournament ended here Sunday. The team matches were played at the Racquet Club, sponsor of the tourney, and the individuals were held at the Harvard-Yale-Princeton Club.

In the final for the team honors, Boston defeated Buffalo, 3 matches to 2. The championship combination was made up of W. F. Howe Jr., R. C. Cooke, R. E. Stuart, R. A. Powers and F. A. Parmenter. In the semifinals they swept five matches against the Chicago team, while Buffalo was eliminating Baltimore, 3 and 2. There were 14 cities in the draw.

Rawlins, who is the present Canadian champion, regained the United States individual title by defeating Donald Strachan of Philadelphia, the famous tennis player, three out of four sets. The score was 15—10, 10—15, 16—15, 15—9. Rawlins's change of pace and Strachan's anticipation of shots, combined to make it one of the most entertaining matches ever held here. Strachan got into the final by eliminating last year's champion, J. L. Pool of New York, in a five-set match. Rawlins defeated Neil Sullivan of Philadelphia in the semifinals. The summary:

UNITED STATES SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

J. K. McCausland, Toronto, defeated J. S. Burke, Pittsburgh, 15—10, 15—6, 15—7.
Edward Smith, Detroit, defeated W. F. Howe Jr., Boston, by default.
Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated Thomas Hendricks, Indianapolis, 15—9, 15—10, 15—9.
Neil Sullivan, Philadelphia, defeated H. C. Wick Jr., Cleveland, 15—7, 17—14, 15—12.
T. H. Fisher, Chicago, defeated W. M. Chesnut, Milwaukee, 15—13, 15—8, 15—13.
W. M. Vickers, Toronto, defeated Russell Johnson, Indianapolis, by default.
H. H. Knox, Buffalo, defeated B. G. Griggs, St. Paul, 13—15, 12—15, 15—9, 15—10, 17—14.
W. H. Rice Jr., Boston, defeated T. Bourke, 15—12, 17—14, 15—9.

Second Round

J. L. Pool, New York, defeated J. K. McCausland, Toronto, 15—6, 15—11, 15—10.
Harry Baugher, Baltimore, defeated Edward Smith, Detroit, 17—14, 15—7, 15—7.
Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated John Laughlin, Pittsburgh, by default.
R. E. Smith, Milwaukee, defeated W. M. Martin, St. Louis, 15—1, 15—10, 15—7.
Neil Sullivan, Philadelphia, defeated Thomas Fisher, Chicago, 17—18, 15—10, 15—6, 15—10.
W. M. Vickers, Toronto, defeated A. H. Alexander, Cleveland, 15—7, 15—12, 15—6.
S. H. Knox, Buffalo, defeated Harvey Tinsman, Kansas City, 15—11, 15—3, 11—15, 15—9.
H. N. Rawlins, New York, defeated W. H. Rice Jr., Boston, 15—5, 15—13, 15—7.

Third Round

J. L. Pool, New York, defeated Harry Baugher, Baltimore, 15—6, 15—11, 15—10.
Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated R. E. Smith, Milwaukee, 15—5, 15—9, 13—15, 15—10.
Neil Sullivan, Philadelphia, defeated W. M. Vickers, Toronto, 15—2, 13—15, 18—15, 15—13.
H. N. Rawlins, New York, defeated H. H. Knox, Buffalo, 13—15, 16—15, 15—5, 15—10.

Semifinal Round

Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated J. L. Pool, New York, 15—12, 15—7, 5—15, 5—15, 15—8.
H. N. Rawlins, New York, defeated Neil Sullivan, Philadelphia, 5—15, 15—8, 15—4, 17—15.

Final Round

H. N. Rawlins, New York, defeated Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, 15—10, 10—15, 16—15, 15—9.

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Detroit defeated Indianapolis, 5—0; New York defeated Western, 5—0; Buffalo defeated St. Louis, 5—0; Chicago defeated Milwaukee, 5—0; Philadelphia defeated St. Paul, 4—1; Pittsburgh defeated Cleveland, 3—1.

Second Round

Baltimore defeated Detroit, 3—2; Buffalo defeated New York, 3—2; Chicago defeated Philadelphia, 4—1; Boston defeated Pittsburgh, 5—0.

Semifinal Round

Buffalo defeated Baltimore, 3—2; Boston defeated Chicago, 5—0.

Final Round

Boston defeated Buffalo, 3—2.

YALE AND CORNELL FIVES VICTORIOUS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University defeated Princeton University here Saturday night, 30 to 24, to remain in third place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League standing. The summary:

YALE		PRINCETON
Beane, Townsend, lf	rg, lf	Wittmer, Skillman
Booth, Freeman, rf	lg	Bessire
Patterson, Pennel, c	c	Rosenbaum, Bowen
Horwitz, Gallagher, lg	rf, lf	Low, Goodpasture, Dikovich
Nanry, rg	lf	Nicholson, Wittmer

Score—Yale University 30, Princeton University 24. Goals from floor—Beane 5, Patterson 2, Nanry 2, Horwitz for Yale; Nicholson 4, Low, Goodpasture, Dikovich, Rosenbaum, Bessire for Princeton. Goals from foul—Beane 3, Booth 3, Horwitz 3, Patterson for Yale; Bessire 2, Nicholson, Rosenbaum, Bowen, Wittmer for Princeton. Referee—Tobey. Umpire—Brennan.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Cornell University quintet defeated University of Pennsylvania here Saturday night, 27 to 23. The game dropped Penn to second place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League race. The summary:

CORNELL		PENNSYLVANIA
Zahn, lf	rg	Magner
Hall, rf	lg	Tanseer
Furman, Schrender, c	c	Peterson
Lewis, Bessemer, lg	rf	Brodbeck, Becker, Hale
Murphy, rg	lf	Lobley, Sander

Score—Cornell University 27, University of Pennsylvania 23. Goals from floor—Zahn 3, Lewis 3, Bessemer 2, Furman for Cornell; Tanseer 2, Magner 2, Sander, Brodbeck for Pennsylvania. Goals from foul—Lewis 3, Zahn, Schrender, Hall, Furman, Bessemer, Murphy for Cornell; Brodbeck 4, Tanseer 4, Peterson 2, Magner for Pennsylvania. Referee—Rumsey.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Annapolis 51, Dartmouth 11.
Yale 47, Boy's Club of New York 14.
Wesleyan 42, Williams 35.
Springfield 50, W. & L. 12.
Union 36, Delaware 26.
Amherst 39, Rensselaer 38.
West Point 38, Brown 24.
Columbia 36, Syracuse 26.
New York 38, Cornell 24.
Worcester P. I. 44, Bowdoin 24.
Lehigh 45, City College 14.
Michigan 52, Minnesota 23.
Amherst 39, R. P. I. 38.
Northwestern 45, Indiana 30.
Brown 33, St. George School 22.
Iowa 70, Kansas 23, Kansas State 20.
Illinois 51, Cincinnati 24.

BETTERS WORLD SWIM MARK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONG BEACH, L. I.—Miss Eleanor Holm of the Women's Swimming Association of New York bettered a world record in a 150-yard medley swimming time trial at an exhibition water carnival in the 75-foot pool of the Lido Club Saturday. Miss Holm swam —breast, back and crawl strokes—the 150-yard distance in 1m. 56 1-5s., which is 1s. under her own world's standard for women.

Tulsa Ties Kansas City for Top Place

Wins Two Games From St. Louis—Duluth Passes St. Paul in League Race

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts.
Kansas City	16	10	11	53	50	42
Tulsa	15	12	12	72	61	42
Duluth	12	16	12	65	69	40
St. Paul	14	11	12	73	66	39
St. Louis	12	10	14	74	85	34
Minneapolis	11	9	19	61	67	31

RESULTS FRIDAY

Duluth 3, Minneapolis 1.
Tulsa 4, St. Louis 1.

RESULT SATURDAY

Tulsa 3, St. Louis 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla. — Celebrating the event of their final home game of the season, Tulsa Oilers scored three goals in the third period to defeat St. Louis, 3 to 2, and went into a tie with Kansas City for first place in the American Hockey Association. The summary:

TULSA		ST. LOUIS
Johnson, Wakeford, lw	rw	Cameron
McPherson, Moffatt, c	c	Goyer, A. Caster
Marker, Metcalfe, rw	lw	Hill, Powley
Hansen, Borland, ld	rd	Jamieson, Headley
Williams, rd	ld	Clark, Breen
McCusker, g	g	Kearney

Score—Tulsa 3, St. Louis 2. Goals—Metcalfe, McPherson, Marker for Tulsa; Cameron, Powley for St. Louis. Referee—A. J. Conroy, St. Paul. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn.—Duluth defeated Minneapolis in an American Hockey Association game, 3 to 1, here Friday night. Two goals in the opening period and one in the third gave the Hornets comfortable margin over the Millers, who were able to score only in the middle period after Westwick poked the puck out of a melee to Denneny, who scored. The summary:

DULUTH		MINNEAPOLIS
Goodman, Leswick, lw	rw	Burns, Gordon
Mitchell, Scott, c	c	Stuart, Denneny
Merrill, Green, Forslund, rw	lw,	DePaul, Crawford
Davis, Bergl, ld	rd	Coutu, Westwick
Langlois, rd	ld	Seaborn, Redding
Turner, g	g	Grant

Score—Duluth 3, Minneapolis 1. Goals—Green, Scott, Langlois for Duluth; Denneny for Minneapolis. Assists—Forsland for Duluth; Westwick for Minneapolis. Referee—Alex Irwin, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla.—Defeating the St. Louis Flyers, 4 to 1, in a hard-fought American Hockey Association game, the Oilers scored three times in the first period and added another in the third, while Cameron, taking a pass from Breen in a mixup in front of the Tulsa goal, scored the invaders' only goal. The summary:

TULSA		ST. LOUIS
Metcalfe, Marker, Wakeford, lw	rw,	Cameron, Headley
McPherson, Sheppard, c	c	Goyer, Acaster
Moffatt, Johnson, rw	lw,	Hill, Powley
Borland, Hansen, ld	rd,	Clarke
Williams, rd	ld,	Jamieson, Breen
McCusker, g	g,	Kearney

Score—Tulsa 4, St. Louis 1. Goals—Marker, Sheppard, Johnson, McPherson for Tulsa; Cameron for St. Louis. Assists—Wakeford, Marker for Tulsa; Breen for St. Louis. Referee—A. J. Conroy, St. Paul. Time—Three 20m. periods.

IOWA STATE QUINTET IN VICTORY AND LOSS

Nebraska, Missouri Also Win in Big Six Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb. — In a game that took an extra period to decide it, the University of Nebraska basketball team defeated the Iowa State College quintet here, Saturday night, 52 to 50. The summary:

NEBRASKA		IOWA STATE
Fisher, lf	rg	Wilcox, Reike
Grace, rf	lg	Hawk
Maclay, c	c	Heitman
Hokuf, lg	rf	Roadcap
Witte, rg	lf	Woods

Score—University of Nebraska 52, Iowa State College 50. Goals from floor—Fisher 8, Grace 8, Maclay 3, Hokuf 2 for Nebraska; Roadcap 9, Woods 7, Heitman 3, Hawk, Reike for Iowa State. Goals from foul—Fisher 5, Grace 4, Witte for Nebraska; Woods 3, Hawk 3, Heitman, Wilcox for Iowa State. Referee—Dwight Ream. Umpire—Dr. E. C. Jones.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANHATTAN, Kan.—A rally in the last five minutes, led by Capt. G. W. Woods '31, gave the Iowa State College basketball team a 25 to 24 victory over the Kansas State Agricultural College here Friday night. The summary:

Roadcap, lf	rg	Auker
Woods, rf	lg	Richardson
Heitman, c	c	Cronkite
Rieke, Wilcox, lg	rf	Nigro
Hawk, rg	lf	Russell

Score—Iowa State College 25, Kansas State Agricultural College 24. Goals from floor—Woods 4, Roadcap 2, Heitman 2, Hawk for Iowa State College; Nigro 4, Russell, Cronkite, Auker, Richardson for Kansas State. Goals from foul—Woods 3, Hawk 2, Roadcap, Wilcox for Iowa State; Cronkite 4, Auker 2, Richardson, Russell for Kansas State. Referee—Quigley. Umpire—Carroll.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Taking a lead in the first few minutes of play when Capt. R. M. Craig '30 scored a field goal, the University of Missouri basketball team defeated the University of Kansas here Friday night, 29 to 19.

MISSOURI		KANSAS
Huhn, lf	rg	F. Bausch
Welsh, Collings, rf	lg	Cox
Baker, c	c	J. Bausch, Ransom, O'Leary
Craig, rg	rf	Page
Waldorf, lg	lf	Bishop

Score—University of Missouri 29, University of Kansas 18. Goals from floor—Huhn 7, Craig 3, Collings 2, for Missouri; Cox 3, J. Bausch 2, Bishop, for Kansas.—Goals from foul—Collings 2, Craig, Waldorf, Welsh, for Missouri; Bishop 2, Cox 2, O'Leary, Page, for Kansas. Referee—Edward Hess. Umpire—V. S. Eagan.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Portland	16	5	7	46	25	37
Vancouver	13	7	8	58	38	33
Seattle	11	8	9	58	44	30
Victoria	5	2	31	39	94	12

WINKLER SCORES SHUTOUT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—Playing nearly perfect hockey, Seattle's Eskimos defeated the Victoria Cubs in a Pacific Coast Hockey League game here Friday night, 5 goals to 0. The Cubs were unable to pierce the Eskimos' tight defense, and alert work by Goalie Winkler kept them at bay. It took 14 minutes of play in the first period before Seattle could score. Then Anderson scored Walker's pass. Harris, Boston Bruin rookie, got the second score in the next period after 18 minutes. Three Seattle pucks hit the net behind Robertson in the last session. Townsend got the first one just 54 seconds from the faceoff. Anderson followed 2 minutes later and the final, 12 minutes later, was a combination, Harris accepting Walker's pass.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

Harvard 9, Pennsylvania 8.
Princeton 9, Columbia 8.
Yale 22, Hamilton 16, Cornell 13.
Annapolis 14, M. I. T. 3.
Michigan 9, Illinois 8.
Yale 22, Hamilton 16, Cornell 12.
Northwestern 10, Purdue 7.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Harvard 4, University Club 1.
Royal M. C. 5, West Point 3.
Brown 4, Williams 1.
Michigan 2, Minnesota 1.
Yale, 5, Princeton 1.

NORTHWESTERN AND MICHIGAN VICTORS

Win Big Ten Conference Dual Swimming Meets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Winning first place in all events but the backstroke, the University of Michigan swimming team defeated the University of Minnesota in a dual meet here Saturday, 52 to 23. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. P. Walker '30, Michigan; F. W. Walaitis '30, Michigan, second; Clarence Waldelich '31, Minnesota, third. Time—24.2s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by I. C. Smith '32, Michigan; R. W. Niemi '32, Minnesota, second; Clarence Waldelich '31, Minnesota, third. Time—55s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. W. Ault '30, Michigan; T. H. Quail '32, Minnesota, second; F. C. McCaffree '30, Michigan, third. Time—5m. 7.6s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by L. W. Marsh '31, Minnesota; I. R. Valentine Jr. '31, Michigan, second; R. E. Hayden '32, Minnesota, third. Time—1m. 43.8s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by R. C. Goldsmith '30, Michigan; R. B. Miller '32, Michigan, second; D. S. Kerr '32, Minnesota, third. Time—2m. 42.2s.

300-Yard Relay—Won by University of Michigan (Smith, Walker, Walaitis and Hosmer); University of Minnesota, second. Time—1m. 36s.

150-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Michigan (Valentine, Goldsmith and Walker); Minnesota, second. Time—3m. 13.8s.

Fancy Diving—Won by F. W. Walaitis '30, Michigan, 89.7 points; S. R. Ralke '32, Michigan, second, 78.4 points; M. E. Ostrander '31, Minnesota, third, 71.8 points.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Northwestern University easily defeated the Indiana University swimming team here Saturday by a score of 45 to 30. The meet marked the second defeat of the Hoosiers in their home pool this season by a "Big Ten" opponent.

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. G. Hudson '32, Indiana; E. E. F. Rietz '31, Northwestern, second; Francis Hodges '30, Indiana, third. Time—27.1s.

440-Yard Freestyle — Won by Julius M. Coon '32, Indiana; Tracy, Northwestern, second; A. J. Hofer '30, third. Time—5m. 45.4s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by A. S. Schwartz '30, Northwestern; W. M. Covode '31, second; R. G. Hudson '32 and F. T. Hodges '30, both of Indiana, tied for third. Time—58.3s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by H. J. Boyer '30, Northwestern; N. L. Hammer '31, Indiana, second; O. O. Porter '32, Indiana, third. Time—51.8s.

200-Yard Breaststroke — Won by R. B. Howlett '30, Northwestern: Jesse B. Coon '32, Indiana, second; Kauffman, Northwestern, third. Time—2m. 46s.

160-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Northwestern (H. J. Boyer '30, B. Howlett '30 and W. M. Covode '31). Time—1m. 47.8s.

265-Yard Relay — Won by Northwestern (W. M. Wilson '32, R. L. Hinch '30, W. M. Covode '31 and Wilton Aiken '32). Time—2m. 5.4s.

Fancy Diving—Won by J. L. O'Keefe '31, Northwestern; B. W. Thayer '31, Indiana, second; Charles Beldinger '32, Indiana, third.

Annapolis Winner of Swimming Meet

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — The United States Naval Academy made a clean sweep of its Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League championship dual meet against Dartmouth College, here, Saturday, taking the swimming events, 51 to 11, and the waterpolo game 62 to 9. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. B. Phillips 30, Annapolis; P. H. Ashworth '31, Annapolis, second; R. M. Cukor '31, Dartmouth, third. Time—25.5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. B. Phillips '30, Annapolis; F. P. McCord '31, Dartmouth, second; C. S. McAllister Jr. '31, Dartmouth, third. Time—57.4s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by L. M. Mustin '31, Annapolis; J. T. West '32, Annapolis, second; C. A. Babbitt '31, Dartmouth, third. Time—5m. 22.3s.

150-Yard Backstroke——Won by S. M. Alexander '30, Annapolis; F. S. Burkhardt '31, Dartmouth, second; M. H. Simons 3d. '30, Annapolis, third. Time—1m. 54.4s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by D. C. McDougal Jr., '32, Annapolis; E. B. Hooper '31, Annapolis, second; G. S. Thatford '32, Dartmouth, third. Time—2m. 49.3s.

Fancy Dive—Won by C. C. Lucas '31, Annapolis, (86.8 points); D. E. Dallman '30, Annapolis, second (80.3 points); R. C. Hosmer Jr. '32, Dartmouth, third, (71.3 points).

200-Yard Relay—Won by United States Naval Academy, (G. E. Green '30, R. L. Massingill '31, J. A. Woodruff '30, L. M. Mustin '32, Annapolis). Time—1m. 41.1s.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Columbia University natators won both ends of their Eastern Intercollegiate League championship contest with Syracuse University, on Saturday afternoon, in the Columbia pool, capturing the swimming after a closely fought contest 36 to 26; while in the waterpolo contest which followed, the locals came from behind when the relay stars, R. M. Ruddy '32 and Julius Dolgos '32 were added to the team in the second half, following the race, and took the game, 26 to 16. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. N. Rowlands Jr. '32, Columbia; J. B. Wohl '31, Syracuse, second; L. M. Sutherland '31, Syracuse, third. Time—25 3-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. L. Cannan '30, Syracuse; D. S. Savoia '30, Columbia, second; L. M. Prince Jr. '31, Columbia, third. Time—53 2-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. M. Ruddy '32, Columbia; R. L. Cannan '30, Syracuse, second; A. A. Rosen '32, Columbia, third. Time—5m. 11 2-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. B. Wohl '31, Syracuse; G. N. Rowlands Jr. '32, Columbia, second; W. C. T. Gaynor '30, Columbia, third. Time—1m. 45 1-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by P. J. F. Callahan '32, Columbia; D. E. Engdahl '30, Syracuse, second; G. M. Rae '30, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 39 3-5s. (New Columbia pool record.)

Fancy Dive—Won by S. P. Combs '30, Syracuse (75.8 points); J. A. Britt Jr. '32, Columbia, second (70.9); Von Yiew Roseboro' 31, Syracuse, third (69.85).

300-Yard Relay—Won by Columbia University (W. C. T. Gaynor '30, G. N. Rowlands Jr. '32, R. M. Ruddy '32, Julius Dolgos '32). Time—1m. 40s.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Cornell 27, Pennsylvania 23.
Columbia 34, Syracuse 31.
Harvard 34, Dartmouth 29.
M. I. T. 39, Union 30.
Springfield 38, Vermont 32.
Maryland 39, Johns Hopkins 34.
Rutgers 40, F. & M. 30.
No. Carolina 43, Annapolis 33.
Bucknell 47, Dickinson 35.
Mass Aggies 36, Coast Guard 21.
Williams 44, Wesleyan 27.
Colgate 46, Amherst 28.
Clark 28, Stevens Tech 18.
Lehigh 37, Lafayette 26.
Washington 43, Idaho 15.
Washington 35, Idaho 19.
Oregon 34, Oregon State 33.
So. California 33, U. C. L. A. 28.
New York 42, Carnegie Tech 21.
Yale 30, Princeton 24.
Texas Christian 26, Texas U. 21.
Georgia 34, Georgia Tech 31.
Rider 53, Canisius 35.
St. Michael's 18, Middlebury 15.
Northwestern 34, Illinois 32.
Michigan 21, Indiana 18.
Duke 45, Davidson 21.
Mt. St. Mary's 27, Delaware 15.
Pittsburgh 21, West Virginia 19.
Rensselaer 41, St. Stephens 28.
Mississippi 45, Millsaps 32.
Chicago 23, Wisconsin 21.
Ohio State 31, West Point 30.
Williams 44, Wesleyan 27.
Purdue 42, Minnesota 34.
Drake 26, Iowa 25.
Wabash 21, Notre Dame 16.
Western Reserve 30, St. Xavier 24.
Alabama 40, Sewanee 17.
Tennessee 38, Vanderbilt 33.
Tulane 30, Louisiana State 27.
Westminster 28, W. and J. 13.
Furman 70, South Carolina 11.
Presbyterian 43, Wofford 31.
Ohio 41, Cincinnati 35.
Wittenberg 38, Ohio Wes. 25.
N. C. State 41, Virginia P. I. 18.
Beloit 22, Knox 20.
Bradley 43, Millikin 18.
Nebraska 52, Iowa State 30.
S. D. State 30, Morningside 29.
Central 36, Penn College 28.
Ripon 60, Hamline 42.
Quincy 30, Lincoln 24.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULTS

Annapolis 62, Dartmouth 9.
Columbia 26, Syracuse 18.
New York 38, Yale 4.

Purdue Quintet in Sixth Straight Win

Chicago, Northwestern, Michigan Also Victorious in 'Big Ten' Race

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Purdue University's championship - bound western Conference basketball team gave a brilliant exhibition on the court here Saturday night and incidentally annexed its sixth straight "Big Ten" triumph at the expense of the University of Minnesota, 42 to 24.

PURDUE		MINNESOTA
Harmeson, lf	rg	Karaner
Mellar, rf	lg	Bondy, Gadler
Murphy, c	c	Norgaard, Bethel
Wooden, lg	rf	Loose
Boots, rg	lf	Schoening

Score—Purdue University 42, University of Minnesota 24. Goals from field—Wooden 7, Murphy 6, Kellar 3, Harmeson 2 for Purdue; Schoening 4, Loose 2, Norgaard 2, Bondy 2 for Minnesota. Goals from foul—Murphy 4, Wooden, Boots for Purdue; Schoening 2, Bondy 2 for Minnesota. Referee—Getchell. Umpire—Allison.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Before the largest crowd assembled in the Indiana University field house this season, the University of Michigan basketball team downed Indiana University, 21 to 18, for the second time this season. The Wolverines scored the first field goal and maintained the lead all through the game. The summary:

MICHIGAN		INDIANA
Daniels, lf	rg	Veller
Weiss, rf	lg	Gill, Jasper
Truskowski, c	c	McCracken
Orwig, lg	rf	Cooper, Strickland
Chapman, rg	lf	Zeller, Miller

Score—University of Michigan 21, Indiana University 18. Goals from floor—Daniels 4, Chapman 2, Orwig, Truskowski for Michigan. McCracken 5, Strickland 2, Veller for Indiana. Goals from foul—Weiss, Daniels, Truskowski, Chapman, Orwig for Michigan; McCracken, Strickland for Indiana. Referee—Stanley Feesle. Umpire—Schommer.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—The Northwestern University basketball team handed the University of Illinois quintet its third defeat of the Western Conference season here Saturday night, 34 to 32. Baskets by Capt. Russell Walter '30 and B. F. Riel '31 in the last three minutes of play gave the Wildcats their victory. The summary:

NORTHWESTERN		ILLINOIS
Lockhart, lf	rg	Mills
Walter, rf	lg	Harper
Berghem, c	c	May, Tarwain
Riel, lg	rf,	Bartholomew, Kawal
Mundy, rg	lf,	E. Kamp

Score—Northwestern University 34, University of Illinois 32. Goals from floor—Mundy 2, Riel 3, Walter 3, Lockhart 2, Bergherm 2, for Northwestern; Mills 7, Harper 3, Bartholomew, Kawal, May, for Illinois. Goals from foul—Riel 3, Walter 2, Lockhart, for Northwestern; Harper 4, Bartholomew, Kawal, for Illinois. Referee—Lovis, Wisconsin. Umpire—F. H. Young.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—In the biggest upset of the "Big Ten" basketball championship campaign University of Chicago defeated University of Wisconsin, 23 to 21, at Bartlett Gymnasium here Saturday night. It was the first victory in eight starts for the Maroons, and the second defeat in seven for the Badgers. In a previous meeting of these teams, the latter won, 33 to 23. The summary:

CHICAGO		WISCONSIN
Anderson, Stephenson, lf	rg	Matthiusen
Changnon, rf	lg	Farber
Boesel, c	c	Foster
Ashley, lg	rf,	Paul, Poser
Fish, Temple, rg	lf,	Chmielewski

Score—University of Chicago 23, University of Wisconsin 21. Goals from floor—Stephenson 3, Fish 2, Changnon, Boesel, Anderson for Chicago; Paul 3, Farber, Foster, Chmielewski for Wisconsin. Goals from foul—Stephenson 2, Boesel 2, Ashley 2, Anderson for Chicago; Foster 4, Chmielewski 3, Farber 2 for Wisconsin. Time—Two 20-minute periods. Referee—J. B. Travnicek. Umpire—J. J. Cleary.

OPTIMISTS WIN AT INDOOR POLO AGAIN

METROPOLITAN INDOOR POLO CIRCUIT CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Optimists	5	0	1.000
Pennsylvania Military College	5	1	.833
101st Cavalry	2	1	.667
Brooklyn Riding & Driv. Club	3	2	.600
The Riding Club	2	3	.400
Squadron A	1	3	.250
West Point Officers	0	1	.000
New York Athletic Club	0	3	.000
Peter Pan Club	0	4	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Optimists indoor polo team, though lacking the services of Raymond Guest, who was with the Yale University team in Cleveland, kept its unbeaten record clear in the principal match of the Metropolitan indoor polo championship Saturday, at Squadron A Armory, by defeating the Riding Club, 17½ to 11, to practically clinch the title for the winners.

Over in Brooklyn, the team of Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club defeated New York Athletic Club, 13 to 11, in another contest. The summary:

OPTIMISTS	THE RIDING CLUB
No. 1—M. G. Phipps	Thomas M. Ewing Jr.
No. 2—F. W. C. Guest	E. W. Hopping
Back—Lieut. McDowell Jones	R. B. Law Jr.

Score—Optimists 17 1-2, The Riding Club 11. Goals—Guest 7, Jones 6, Phipps 4, pony for Optimists; Ewing 2, Law 2, pony, by handicap, 7 for The Riding Club. Fouls—Phipps, against Optimists; Ewing, Hopping, against The Riding Club. Referee—Thomas Brady. Time—Four 7 1-2m. chukkers.

RIDING AND DRIVING CLUB
NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB

No. 1—Carl Pflug	J. G. Cavanagh
No. 2—Gerard S. Smith	Cyril Harrison
Back—Warren A. Sackman	H. B. Albright

Score—Riding and Driving Club 13, New York Athletic Club 11. Goals—Pflug 5, Smith 4, Sackman 4 for R. and D.; Cavanagh 2, Harrison, by handicap 8 for N. Y. A. C. Referee—Milton Kornblum. Time—Four 7 1-2m. chukkers.

OIMEN WINS SKI HONORS

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. (AP)—Casper Oimen of the Sioux Falls (S. D.) Ski Club, jumping in brilliant form and setting a new hill record of 57 meters, or 187 feet, Saturday won the annual Washington's Birthday ski jumping tournament at the Lake Placid Club. Oimen, holder of United States, Eastern, and Central championships, led the field with 229.3 points to capture the Dunn Trophy, in competition against 45 expert jumpers. Arthur Kristiansen of the Norway Ski Club, New York, was second. Kristiansen had jumps of 46 and 54½ meters to his credit. Harold Sorensen of the Norsemen Ski Club, holder of the Metropolitan Jumping Championship, was a close third, with jumps of 49½ and 49 meters.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Harvard 24, Brown 8.
West Point 27, Davidson 3.
Brooklyn P. I. 24, Williams 8.
Annapolis 26, Princeton 8.
Syracuse 14, Columbia 14.
Lehigh 12, Yale 12.
Tufts 17 1-2, Norwich 16 1-2.
Penn 21, Alfred 15.
Wisconsin 17, Minnesota 11.
Columbia 14, Syracuse 14.
Northwestern 14, Purdue 14.
Lafayette 26, City College 6.
Illinois 28, Chicago 8.

MISS ORCUTT WINS IN FLORIDA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Miss Maureen Orcutt of the White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., captured the Florida state golf championship by defeating Miss Virginia Van Wie of Chicago in a 21-hole final on the course of the Palm Beach Country Club

COLLEGE SQUASH RACQUET

Harvard 5, Pennsylvania 0.

BRUINS BREAK LEAGUE RECORD

Total 65 Points in Race—Ottawa Practically in Playoff

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
U. S. Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	32	1	4	145	85	65
N. Y. Rangers	16	5	15	119	114	37
Chicago	16	3	16	93	93	35
Detroit	13	4	20	102	115	28
Pittsburgh	5	2	29	88	153	12

Canadian Division

Montreal	20	5	12	123	96	45
Canadiens	17	7	11	109	89	41
Ottawa	16	7	13	110	98	39
Toronto	14	4	17	99	102	32
N. Y. Americans	10	4	32	89	134	24

RESULTS SATURDAY

Montreal 5, Pittsburgh 4.
Canadiens 9, Americans 2.
Ottawa 1, Toronto 0.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston 3, Rangers 2.
Detroit 2, Chicago 1.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Boston Bruins finished their season here Sunday night with a victory over the Rangers, 3-2, in a National Hockey League game that was not settled until almost the final minute of play. Both sides were brilliant, and only the breaks decided the result. The summary:

BOSTON		RANGERS
Galbraith, Carson, Owen, lw	rw,	W. Cook, Thompson, Goldsworthy
Barry, Weiland, Owen, c	c,	Boucher, Murdoch
Oliver, Clapper, rw	lw,	F. Cook, Keeling, P. Thompson
Hitchman, Owen, ld	rd,	Bourgeault, Reise
Shore, Owen, rd	ld,	Taylor, Bourgeault
C. Thompson, g	g,	Roach

Score—Boston 3, Rangers 2. Goals—Shore, Barry, Owen for Boston; Boucher, Keeling for Rangers. Assists—Clapper 2 for Boston; F. Cook, Murdoch for Rangers. Referees—B. R. Corbeau and G. J. Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—A goal on a shot by Finnigan from a corner behind the Toronto net that was deflected in from Day's stick in the first period of Saturday night's game between Ottawa and the local Maple Leafs was the only score of the 60 minutes. The game practically decided the occupants of the three playoff places in the Canadian group of the National Hockey League. The summary:

OTTAWA		TORONTO
H. Kilrea, Touhey, lw	rw,

TWO WINS FOR WASHINGTON

Southern California Victory Assures Team of Southern Division Championship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE—Winning another game in its campaign for another championship of the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference, the University of Washington defeated the University of Idaho, 43 to 15, here Friday night, in a game that was never in doubt. The summary:

IDAHO		WASHINGTON
McMillin, Christians, lf	rg	Jaloff, Perry
Stowell, Carlson, rf	lg	Cairney, Gritsch
Hurley, Randall, c	c	McClary, Rutherford
Hale, Sneedon, lg	rf	West, Peterson
Collins, Hale, rg	lf	Swanson, Nelson

Score—University of Washington 43, University of Idaho 15. Goals from floor—Swanson 6, Jaloff 4, McClary 3, West 2, Nelson 2, Cairney, Perry, Rutherford for Washington; McMillin 4, Stowell 2 for Idaho. Goals from foul—West 2, McClary for Washington; Stowell, Collins, Christians for Idaho. Referee—W. E. Mulligan. Umpire—Gene Kunz.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—The University of Southern California basketball five won the third straight game from the Bruins of the University of California at Los Angeles in the Shrine Auditorium Saturday evening, 33 to 28, and thereby won the undisputed championship of the southern division of the Pacific Coast Conference. The Trojans will meet the University of Washington in a series of games to decide the champion of the Pacific Coast Conference. The summary:

SO. CALIFORNIA		U. C. L. A.
Gardner, Nibley, lf	rg	Shy
Smith, rf	lg	Lubin, Williams
Mortensen, Pierce, c	c	Knowles
Lehners, lg	rf	Von Hagen
Caldwell, rg	lf	Wilds

Score—University of Southern California 33, University of California at Los Angeles 28. Goals from floor—Smith 6, Gardner 2, Mortensen 2, Pierce, Lehners, Nibley for Southern California; Shy 6, Von Hagen 2, Wilds, Knowles for University of California at Los Angeles. Goals from foul—Smith 6, Mortensen for Southern California; Wilds 3, Shy 2, Von Hagen, Knowles for U. C. L. A. Referee—Lee Dempsey. Umpire—J. M. Blewett.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore. — Rallying to score six points in the last minute of play, the University of Oregon defeated Oregon State Agricultural College, 34 to 33, in a Pacific Coast Conference basketball game here Saturday night. The game, the fourth of the traditional series between the two colleges, was close throughout, with the lead changing frequently. The summary:

OREGON		OREGON STATE
Dolp, Calkins, lf	rg	Grayson, Duffey
Levoff, Hughes, rf	lg	Fagans, Drager
Eberhart, c	c	Lyman, Whitlock
Olinger, Horner, lg	rf	Ballard
Keenan, Rubenstein, rg	lf	Callahan

Score—University of Oregon 34, Oregon State Agricultural College 33. Goals from field—Eberhart 7, Horner 2, Dolp, Olinger, Keenan, Rubenstein for Oregon; Grayson 4, Ballard 3, Lyman 3, Fagans 2, Callahan 2 for Oregon State. Goals from foul—Eberhart 4, Dolp 2, Olinger, Calkins for Oregon; Callahan 2, Ballard, Lyman, Duffey for Oregon State. Referee—A. N. French. Umpire—Eldon Jenne.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—The University of Washington quintet won the second of its final two-game series with the University of Idaho here Saturday night, by a score of 35 to 19. Idaho showed a close checking defense during the first of the game and up to the middle of the first half, and had the score tied. At half time Washington led, 14 to 9. The summary:

WASHINGTON		IDAHO
Swanson, Nelson, lf	rg	Collins, Howard, Randall
West, Peterson, rf	lg	Hale, Christians
McClary, Rutherford, c	c	Hurley
Cairney, Gritsch, lg	rf	Stowell, Sneedon
Jaloof, Perry, rg	lf	McMillin, Carlson

Score—University of Washington 35, University of Idaho 19. Goals from floor—Swanson 5, Cairney 3, West 2, McClary 1, Nelson, Jaloff, Perry for Washington; McMillin 3, Stowell 2, Sneedon, Howard, Randall for Idaho. Goals from foul—Swanson 3, McClary 2, West, Peterson for Washington; Collins, Sneedon, Carlson for Idaho. Referee—W. E. Mulligan. Umpire—Gene Kunz.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Always leading by a comfortable margin, the University of California basketball team downed its traditional rival for the third time this season, when they defeated the Stanford University Cardinals, 41 to 25, here Saturday night. The summary:

CALIFORNIA		STANFORD
Tripp, Nelson, lf	rg	Doub, Rothert
Pursel, Kintana, rf	lg	Reynolds
Ten Eyck, Weber, Coffield, Koutz, c	c	McCandless, Hawkins
Vendt, lg	rf	Berg, Stone, Mears
Davis, rg	lf	Tyler, Ray, Weaver

Score—University of California 41, Stanford University 25. Goals from floor—Tripp 6, Pursel 5, Coffield 3, Weber 2, Davis 2 for California; Tyler 4, Berg 2, Reynolds 2, Rothert for Stanford. Goals from foul—Pursel 2, Ten Eyck, Coffield, Davis for California; Tyler 3, Mears 2, Reynolds, Rothert for Stanford. Referee—Dana. Umpire—Fitzpatrick.

Windsor Nears to Playoff Position

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Cleveland	21	8	5	102	58	50
Buffalo	21	2	11	78	50	44
London	20	3	11	95	75	43
Detroit	18	6	11	100	65	42
Windsor	16	7	11	100	73	40
Hamilton	8	6	20	77	96	22
Niagara Falls	6	6	22	56	101	18
Toronto	6	2	25	60	150	14

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich—A record crowd of 14,606 fans saw Windsor Bulldogs and Detroit Olympics battle to an overtime 3-to-3 tie here Saturday night in an International Hockey League game.

It was the fifth game of the season between these two border rivals. It was also the second tie on local ice. Olympics have lost three games to Windsor. The summary:

WINDSOR		DETROIT
Emms, Duncan, lw	rw	Fillmore, Steele, Bellefeuille
Neville, Hinsperger, c	c	Connors, Bellefeuille, Newman
Carson, Lever, rw	lw	Brophy, Daley, Gillie
Arbour, Bellemer, ld	rd	Hicks, Evans
Brown, rd	ld	McInenly
Cox, g	g	Stuart

Score—Windsor, 3, Detroit 3. Goals—Carson 2, Brown for Windsor; McInenly, Connors, Brophy for Detroit. Assists—Hicks, Fillmore for Detroit. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland Indians defeated the Toronto Millionaries, 6 to 1, Saturday night to make their first place position more secure and practically clinch a play in the coming playoff of the International Hockey League. Toronto gave the leaders a battle during the first period, but during the second session the Indians scored five goals. Doraty and Williams scored twice for the Indians, while the other goals were made by Gray and Young. Field scored Toronto's only goal in the first period. Doraty made one of his scores in this period.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—Scoring three goals in the third period, Windsor Bulldogs broke away from Hamilton Tigers to gain a 5-to-2 win here Friday night in an important International Hockey League fixture.

WINDSOR		HAMILTON
Duncan, Emms, lw	rw	Markle, McIntyre
Neville, Hinsperger, c	c	Halliday, Hamel
Lever, Carson, rw	lw	Gauthier, Lauder
Arbour, Bellemer, ld	rd	Fournier, Kuntz
S. Brown, Arbour, Hinsperger, rd		
Cox, g	ld, g	Paddon, Hoffinger, Burmister

Score—Windsor 5, Hamilton 2. Goals—Arbour 2, Carson, Neville, Duncan for Windsor; Fournier, Lauder for Hamilton. Assists—Emms 3, Hinsperger, Carson, for Windsor. Referees—M. J. Robben and Percy Lesueur. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The Toronto Millionaires provided one of the outstanding upsets of the International Hockey League season on Friday night, when they defeated the Detroit Olympics, 4 to 1, and prevented the visitors from tying London for third place in the league standing.

TORONTO		DETROIT
Proudlock, Oulette, Smith, lw	rw	Fillmore, Gillie
Field, Martin, c	c	Connor, Bellefeuille
Gregg, McCalmon, rw	lw	Brophy, Newman, Steele
McBridge, Teasdale, ld	rd	McInenly, Daley
Moore, Berlet, rd	ld	Evans, Hicks
Fisher, g	g	Stuart

Score—Toronto 4, Detroit 1. Goals—Field 2, Gregg 2 for Toronto; Steele for Detroit. Assists—Field and Proudlock for Toronto. Referee—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NIAGARA FALLS—For the second night in succession the local Cataracts were defeated by Buffalo in an International Hockey League game when the Bisons won here on Friday, 3 to 1. The visitors had the advantage in man power and this is what gave them the victory. The summary:

BUFFALO		NIAGARA FALLS
Godkin, King, Hiller, lw	rw	Harrington, Brown
Huard, Bogardis, c	c	Quesnell, McLeod
Gross, Martin, Roth, rw	lw	Desy, Lowrey
Cain, Murray, ld	rd	Oatman
Lederman, Voss, rd	ld	Yankoski, Green
Taugher, g	g	Farrell

Score—Buffalo 3, Niagara Falls 1. Goals—Gross, King and Martin for Buffalo; Mcleod for Niagara Falls. Assists—Lederman 2 for Buffalo; Lowrey for Niagara Falls. Referee—Gerald Goodman, London, and G. Smith, Hamilton. Time—Three 20m. periods.

CANADIAN TITLE WON BY PENTILLA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont. — The Canadian cross-country and ski jumping championships were decided here over the week-end, Erki Pentilla of Montreal winning the 12-mile race on Saturday over a heavy track and in a drizzling rain in 1h. 27m. 30s., nearly five minutes better than the time of the second man, Hal Heggtveit of this city, while in the jumping, Rolf Sivertsen of Montreal duplicated his performance of 1928 to win the title.

In the cross-country race Pentilla started in forty-second place and finished fourth, passing 37 contestants. In the jumping, Sivertsen combined splendid style in the air with two jumps of 120 and 118 feet for a total of 149.50 points, while John Mordmoe of Camrose, Alta., was second with 148.60 points. L. Lafleur of this city made the longest jump with 124 feet.

In the long-jumping competition, G. Dupuis, 1929 Canadian champion, made a leap of 128 feet, a most creditable performance under the conditions. The results of the leaders in the two events were:

Cross-Country—Won by Erkl Pentilla, Montreal, 1h. 27m. 30s.; Hal Heggtveit, Ottawa, second, 1h. 32m. 5s.; W. J. Clark, Ottawa, third, 1h. 35m. 8s.; J. Mordmoe, Camrose, Alta., fourth, 1h. 36m. 28s.; Bryce Grayson-Bell, McGill, fifth, 1h. 39m. 12s.; D. Beresford, Cliffside, sixth, 1h. 40m. 28s.; H. Douglas, Ottawa, seventh, 1h. 40m. 42s.; J. Currie, Ottawa, eighth, 1h. 43m. 1s.; H. Worden, Ottawa, ninth, 1h. 44m. 12s.; H. Bagguley, Ottawa, tenth, 1h. 44m. 35s.

Jumping

		Feet		Pts.
1—Rolf Sivertsen, Montreal	120	118		149.50
2—J. Mordmoe, Camrose, Alta.	121	119		148.80
3—Gerald Dupuis, Cliffside	117	122		146.50
4—Alec Foster, McGill	118	120		144.50
5—Howard Bagguley, Ottawa	112	114		140.65
6—Roger Vincent, Ottawa	106	117		139.90
7—Jack Landry, Ottawa	107	112		138.30
8—Arne Finsburg, Montreal	96	122		138.25
9—Leslie Gagne, Montreal	112	109		137.40

ONSIDE PASS DROPPED FROM PLAYOFF GAMES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Delegates at the annual meeting of the Canadian Rugby Union, concurred unanimously with the decision of the rules commission in dropping the onside pass completely from the Canadian Rugby Union playoff games. However, if it is the wish of any of the affiliated unions to employ the pass in their schedule games or in declaring winners, appeal may be made to the Canadian Rugby Union rules commission and, in all probability, the request will be granted. The unions may use the pass under any rules that they so desire.

The Western Canadian Intercollegiate Union's application for affiliation, that was discussed last year, was accepted and now the C. R. U. has six affiliated bodies.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Honorary president, Dr. R. M. Bow, Edmonton; president, John De Gruchy, Toronto; first vice-president, Prof. W. P. Wilgar, Queen's University; second vice-president, Dr. M. D. Kinsella, Toronto; third vice-president, T. Hicks Miller, Montreal; secretary-treasurer, R. W. Hewitson; rules committee: John De Gruchy, chairman; Dr. R. M. Bow, acting chairman; D. McCann, Ottawa; R. De Gruchy, Toronto; R. P. Isbister, Hamilton; H. Cassels, Toronto; Maj. Struat Forbes, Montreal; board of governors: C. E. Chown, Winnipeg; J. Stuart Rayside, Montreal; John Savage, Montreal; Col. Herbert Molson, Montreal; W. S. Haney, M. P. P., Sarnia; S. C. Holland, Montreal.

TO PLAY FOR CANADIENS

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Edward L. Murray, goaltender for the league-leading Providence Reds of the Canadian-American Hockey League, will be in the nets for Canadiens of the National Hockey League against the New York Americans at Madison Square Garden Tuesday night, it has been announced here. President James E. Dooley of the Canadian-American circuit said that other Canadian-American clubs have agreed to permit Murray to play for the Canadians and return to the Reds. Hainsworth, the regular Canadiens' goalie, is unable to play. Murray thus will work three games in a row if the Reds play on Monday and Wednesday.

MRS. OCHOE DOWNS MISS DAVIS

MANILA (AP)—Mrs. Felisa Ochoe, defending titleholder in the Philippine national tennis tournament, eliminated Miss Alita Davis, daughter of Governor-General Dwight F. Davis, on Sunday, by scores of 6—3, 6—2. Miss Alice Davis took the first set from Miss Petra Careaga, 6—2, when darkness halted the match. J. Sato, third ranking Japanese, won the men's singles championship, defeating R. Nunol, fourth ranking Japanese, 6—4, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2.

What's Right With America? Ideal of Service in Business Upheld

* * *

Trade Elevated to Rank of Profession and Profit Made Secondary—Observer Likes Attitude of Telephone Operators and Train Attendants

* * *

XII—BUSINESS AS A PROFESSION

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

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An important point to note, if one would compare American and European university ideals, is this: in America, business has been elevated to the rank of a profession. It is no longer true that the great English universities are engaged exclusively in turning out gentlemen of a certain pattern; even they must come into something like step with the times; and the newer British universities are openly and unashamedly utilitarian.

There is no class in England, however exalted it imagines itself to be, which despises business, as it would have despised business a generation ago. The Prince of Wales addresses sensible observations to British business men. Men who have sat on the Woolsack calmly step down into the arena of business. The highest ministers who, a decade ago, would have kept clear of business entanglements, when they are obliged to resign from the service of the country, immediately enter the service of a business corporation.

Perhaps it was Lloyd George who started the movement when, during the war, he offered posts in his Cabinet to business men. Henceforth there was no dividing line between the ruling classes and the business classes.

So we must not exaggerate when we look at America. What is happening there is happening, at least to some extent, in other countries. It is particularly happening in France, where the remnants of the old aristocracy of the Faubourg Saint-Germain have now gone into business, and where technical education is gaining at the expense of cultural education. It is conspicuously so in Germany, where the fallen nobility has gone into trade, and where the former Crown Prince appears pleased to pose as a business man. It is so in Italy where Mussolini is trying to make an up-to-date state.

Former Stigma Obliteraied

But although business has been cleared of the stigma which was once attached to it—foolishly enough—and is now regarded as an honorable calling at which no one need turn up his aristocratic or artistic nose, it is perhaps only in America that it has acquired positive virtues.

In America it was, in the earlier cut-throat days of big business, a scoundrelly enough affair, with company fighting company, sometimes unscrupulously, with the manufacturer and dealer ranged against the worker and the public.

The Sherman anti-trust laws sufficiently indicate the alarm that was felt at the growth of big business. It was something to be dreaded, since it thought only of the largest possible profits. What an extraordinary change has come over the scene! Business is no longer the boss but the servant. It does not seek to dominate. It tries to serve.

This idea of service is one of the most notable things in American life. You will encounter it everywhere. It has swept over the country irresistibly, encountering no obstacles; it is seized upon with fervor by big and little alike. Essentially, America is an extraordinarily moral nation, and there is always felt the need of placing individual and corporative activities on an ethical basis. Perhaps that is the present-day manifestation of the old Puritanism, which, after all, is the rock on which America is built.

Trade a "Glorious Opportunity"

It would be difficult to determine with any accuracy when this ideal of service in its modern meaning was first held up to itself by America. Certainly it is so held up by everybody today.

No observer who has eyes to see and ears to hear can miss this main feature. I noticed it among the telephone operators in New York. I noticed it particularly among the porters, conductors, and engineers of the trains, who did not perform their jobs perfunctorily, but were proud of their jobs, and glad to have opportunities of service.

I noticed it in the hotels and clubs in which I stayed in many parts of the United States. But it was perhaps brought home to me most clearly in Boston, where a very prominent business man asked me to look over the typewritten pages of a speech which he was to deliver at a New England college.

It was for me a remarkable address. It upheld business not as a harmless necessary occupation but as a glorious opportunity for service; and it exhorted the boys of the college to prepare themselves for business precisely as they would prepare themselves for one of the highest professions.

Business, according to this address, is a profession, as much as the law, the church, the army. It is a profession that should be entered not for the sake of gain but for the sake of service. The professional man, on the old definition, may earn large sums of money, but these are incidental to his principal purpose.

To take an intimate illustration: I as a writer am paid, and expect to be paid, for my work, but it is absolutely true to say of me, as of all writers worthy of the name, that my primary motive in writing is not mercenary.

Nor does the artist paint his pictures for profit—though he may, when they are painted, ask good prices for them. It is so with all the professions: one enters them to exercise one's talents to express oneself and to serve the public. Now is there any reason why business also should not be a profession?

It is easy to scoff at business ideals; it may be possible to detect a certain amount of humbug in these claims—though one day, if I find the time, I shall write a defense of humbug, that is to say, of the attempt to live up to ideals which one cannot reach in reality. It is not hard to satirize some of the practices of, say, the Rotarians. But however far short the American business man may fall of his ideals, it is a great thing that he has ideals. Moreover, they are rationalized ideals. They are founded upon the old precept that honesty pays; and they confer upon the business man a consciousness of his dignity.

If you make or sell pins, for example, you are entitled to think that in making and selling pins you are holding the world together. If you believe that, in any degree, you will not foist bad pins at high prices on the public; you will endeavor to give the public the best pins at the lowest prices, for in so doing you are performing an important function which nobody can fulfill as well as you.

Payment Secondary Matter

Payment in these conditions is not merely in cash; it is in a gratifying sentiment of self-fulfillment. Cash payment becomes a secondary matter. Yet I would not be misunderstood. I would not pretend, nor would any American business man pretend, that he is out to renounce profits. What he renounces are profits as unearned payments. He regards himself not as an owner, but as a manager; and as such entitled to wages.

In point of fact he is convinced that if he supplies goods of poor quality which do not satisfy a public need, he will neither deserve nor receive payment. He is convinced that if he overcharges the public his greediness will quickly overreach itself.

He is convinced that profits squeezed and wrung from the workers will be unprofitable, for his success in selling will ultimately depend on the purchasing power of the public; and the public, in bulk, is the workers.

He is convinced that low costs of production are compatible with high salaries; that indeed high salaries are an indispensable condition of low costs of production, since low costs depend on mass production, and mass production depends on large purchasing capacity.

Co-operation With Public

In short, if he puts "brains" into his business, if he organizes, if he co-operates with his workmen, if he provides articles of the best quality at the lowest prices, he is serving the public, and in serving the public will rightly be remunerated. In all this a decent man can take pride; he can regard business as a worthy lifework.

It will surely be seen that in such a conception there is something new and noble; and my friend, the prominent business man, was right in laying stress, in his address to the boys of the New England college, on the dignity of business, regarded as a profession and as an opportunity for public service.

The highbrows who poke fun at the Rotarians, with their motto of "Service Above Self," are therefore wrong. There may be comic Rotarians, there may be poor Rotarians, there may be hypocritical Rotarians; but the members of 2400 clubs in the United States (to say nothing of branches in 40 other countries) cannot meet together every week, and proclaim that they should be honest and helpful, without being profoundly influenced in their actions by their own slogan. It would be silly to pretend that everybody in the United States puts service first and self last; but it is an unquestionable fact that such is the American ideal.

RADIUM IS REPORTED HIDDEN IN MOUNTAIN

DECATUR, Ga. (AP) — An untold quantity of radium lies locked in the granite of Stone Mountain, according to a report made public here by Prof. James A. Hootman of the physics department of Emory University.

Professor Hootman's revelation is the result of extended investigation of nine springs originating in the mountain. These springs, his tests show, contain 85,040 curies of radioactivity as compared with 16,500 curies in the famous Joachimsthal Spring in Germany, which has its headwaters in the pitchblende mine, from which a large amount of the world's radium has been obtained. The report of Professor Hootman made no estimate of the amount of radium in Stone Mountain, nor of its availability.

Four of Radio Board Approved by Senate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Senate has approved nominations of four of the five federal radio commissioners, with action on William D. L. Starbuck deferred. Discussion revealed that James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan and chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, had called in President Hoover and discussed with him rumors that Ira Robinson, acting chairman of the committee, would not be reappointed.

"I said I thought in view of the new bill we are preparing that the present commission should be reappointed," Mr. Couzens told the open executive session of the Senate, where the discussion took place.

"If it were not for the fact that I understand an agreement had been entered into in order to get two of the members appointed I would oppose Mr. Saltzman," said Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana. The "agreement" referred to by Mr. Wheeler is understood to relate to Messrs. Robinson and Saltzman, under the terms of which Mr. Robinson was reappointed, as a guarantee that Mr. Saltzman's name would not be opposed. The commissioners are appointed for varying terms of office, Mr. Robinson getting the shortest term of two years and Mr. Saltzman the longest term of six years.

ARCTIC LAND FOUND BY NORWEGIANS

OSLO, Norway (AP) — A wireless message on Feb. 21 from the Norwegian exploration ship, Norwegia, now in the antarctic, said the expedition had located new land between Enderby Land and Coats Land, on the northern fringe of antarctica.

The two airmen, Capt. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen and Capt. Luetzow Holm, made a successful flight from the ship over the hitherto undiscovered territory and mapped about 115 miles.

The northwestern point of the new land was said to be situated at 71.26 south latitude, 11.31 west longitude.

CAROLINA NEWSPAPERS HELP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Letters have been mailed to every daily and weekly newspaper in the States of North and South Carolina, asking their co-operation and support of the sesquicentennial celebration of the battle of King's Mountain, Oct. 7, according to C. O. Kuester, chairman of the executive committee.

BALTIMORE MAN TESTS RITCHIE'S WET ARGUMENTS

Traces Crime Cut to Legal Inquiry, Not to Lack of State Dry Law

Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, in his recent address in Boston on the experience of his State without an enforcement act for the Eighteenth Amendment, shot wide of the mark in his efforts to discredit state enforcement acts, according to Maj. William Burnet Wright, a resident of Baltimore, who was connected with war-time prohibition and the suppression of vice for the United States Army in Boston during the World War.

In an article sent to Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, Major Wright attacks Mr. Ritchie's arguments, basing his contentions on observation of actual conditions in Maryland. Major Wright declares that the benefits to criminal justice, claimed by the Governor to be due to the lack of a state enforcement act, are in fact attributable to other causes.

Historical Precedents Overlooked

Mr. Ritchie, in his Boston address, made three major points in his argument against state enforcement laws, according to Major Wright, "First, the national prohibition law is unenforceable and the experiment is an ignoble failure. Second, the states are under no moral or legal duty to help enforce the Eighteenth Amendment by state laws. Third, major crime in Baltimore has decreased in large measure because Maryland has no state enforcement act."

Each of these contentions is based upon unsound premises, Major Wright said. The reference to the enforcement of prohibition as "an ignoble failure" overlooks historical precedents, he said. "Machinery for enforcing national laws against the liquor business has been in difficulty before," Major Wright declared. "Washington had the Whisky Rebellion to quell in 1794. The whisky ring's hold on the Government after the Civil War continued until 1876, when a United States Treasurer finally broke it to bits.

Duty Rests on States

"The Maryland Governor said 10 years' experience had shown the National Prohibition Act incapable of enforcement. Whose experience? Surely not his—because he never had any. Surely not the experience of a Governor in the neighboring State of Pennsylvania—because there Governor Pinchot, after securing the passage of a State Enforcement Act for the Eighteenth Amendment, accomplished amazing results with it in a little over three years. But the Governor of Maryland, during 10 years in office, has had no enforcement act, and has been opposed to the State's passing any to see what he could accomplish with it."

Commenting on Mr. Ritchie's statement that the states are under no legal or moral obligation to aid in the enforcement of prohibition, Major Wright said, "The States, not the Federal Government, made the Eighteenth Amendment the supreme law of the land. Congress merely gave the States the opportunity to make it supreme law. Forty-six of them did so. So many have never agreed on any other subject before. They wanted the liquor business ended. They felt the Federal Government could end it.

"But in putting the primary duty on the Federal Government, did the states show any desire to give up or wash their hands of power to help end it? Not at all. The states, in the second section of the Eighteenth Amendment, put it beyond any future question that each state had kept its full power to help enforce that amendment, and had freed itself from any limitation on that power."

Regarding Mr. Ritchie's statement that decreases in 19 major crimes in Baltimore are attributable in large measure to Maryland having no state enforcement act, Major Wright said that the credit is due to the Criminal Justice Commission, not to Maryland's prohibition policy.

Public Aroused by Crimes

Reviewing the situation which led up the the organization of the Criminal Justice Commission, Major Wright declared that for 2½ years after the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, Maryland, without a state enforcement law, was subject to a series of major crimes. In 1922, public opinion was aroused by a holdup that resulted in the murder of a contractor and the blackjacking of his clerk in a semiresidence district while they were returning from the bank.

This crime came as the culmination of a dozen or more murders during the previous 18 months for which nobody had been arrested, Major Wright said. He concluded:

"A state enforcement act might, probably would, have thrown more work on local city police. But if intelligently enforced against major violations and persons involved in them, with real co-operation between the law enforcing authorities, such an act should not have lowered but have bettered law enforcement results in handling other major crimes."

THOMPSON OUT FOR SENATE

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Frederick I. Thompson, Mobile publisher and former member of the United States Shipping Board, on Feb. 24 formally declared himself a candidate for the United States Senate seat now held by J. Thomas Heflin. He will oppose John H. Bankhead of Jasper, in the Democratic primary Aug. 12.

LARGER CROPS PROMISED ON BRITISH FARMS

Minister of Agriculture to Send Out Organizer Having Modern, Practical Ideas

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"The new policy of the Ministry of Agriculture brings fresh hope to British farmers," said a country agricultural organizer in the course of an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It will mean a great expansion of the intelligence department of farming, with consequent greater efficiency, larger crops, and revived prosperity."

The work of such an organization is wonderfully varied, and all of it informative and stimulating to the farmers and small holders concerned. This function is not to ask farmers to come to classes for knowledge, but to take knowledge direct to them.

There is need for this help. Many small cultivators, off the beaten track, do not know what agricultural science can do. When, therefore, the organizer, with his wide experience drawn from hundreds of other farms, visits them, his fund of advice and wisdom proves most welcome.

Denmark is an example of where results superior to those in Britain are achieved—not because the farming is better, but because the folk high schools there develop a broader outlook, quite dissociated from the actual technicalities of farming itself, and yet beneficial.

The ministry recognizes that agricultural progress is not possible without the enlightened co-operation of women and recommends that they be added to the staffs of expert advisers.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

When Mr. Polk Became President

By LINDA STEVENS ALMOND

Part I

ONCE upon a time, a long time ago, when Mr. Polk became President of these United States, there lived a little girl named Arintha Ann Hobart. Her home was a beautiful white pillared house called Hampton Hall, on the banks of the Potomac River, not so far from the city of Washington. Arintha Ann's father had moved from the North, but he stayed very little in his beautiful white pillared house. He was always roving over far-away countries, leaving his plantation in the care of a capable overseer, the house in the care of Mrs. Meekins, an austere New England lady, and Arintha Ann, who had lost her mother, in the care of Miss Smedley, the English governess.

At first Arintha Ann was lonely in these strange surroundings, but not after she became acquainted with light-hearted, lively little Libby Lightfoot, the daughter of the rector of Hampton parish. Now the rectory, where Libby lived, was in the village, not quite a mile from Hampton Hall, and when the two little girls weren't spending the day with each other or dropping in on surprise visits, Mr. Moss, the overseer, was putting a note from Arintha Ann to Libby in a little letter box which he had nailed to a tree at Sycamore Spring. Sycamore Spring was, just half way, and Libby's father, traveling around in his gig visiting his parishioners, often dropped a note in the box from his gay, chatterbox Libby to Arintha Ann.

Cousin Sally

The little girls derived untold pleasure from the exchanging of notes during the winter months, when the weather did not permit much visiting. But the days were growing longer. February brought happy hints of spring, and it also brought everybody a-talking about Mr. Polk's inauguration on the fourth of March. Libby called Mrs. Polk "Cousin Sally" because Mrs. Polk was her mother's very first cousin. Cousin Sally was very beautiful, related Libby, with jet black hair and eyes like stars, and she looked like a queen, and of course being a Presidentress was next to being a queen. As for Mr. Polk, he was tall and stern looking, but mighty nice and kind for all that.

Then there was Great-Aunt Susan Kane, who had been toasted by General Lafayette. She was renting a house in Washington, and Mr. Polk and Cousin Sally were going to stay with her until they moved into the White House, and, wonder of wonders, she had invited the rector and his wife and Grandmother Lightfoot and Libby and Brother also to be her guests during the great event.

There would be lots of fine folks from Virginia and Tennessee, the State where the Polks came from, and Great-Aunt Susan was going to give a beautiful ball, but Cousin Sally, who did not approve of dancing, would probably not attend.

Then there would be the wonderful spectacle of Mr. Polk taking his oath of office at the Capitol, and the great parade would follow, with dozens of bands and gorgeous floats and great men in carriages and on horseback, and hundreds upon hundreds of sailors and soldiers marching in line.

It was all so breath-taking that Arintha Ann was left spellbound every time Libby went into such ecstatic recitals. One day Libby said:

"Oh, how I wish you could go, Arintha Ann! It won't be complete without you, darling Arintha Ann!"

"I'd give everything to go," sighed Arintha Ann. "I'd give"—her fingers happened to touch a lovely little coral breastpin which her father had sent her a short while ago from Italy. "Libby!" she suddenly whispered in a hushed voice. "Libby, I'd give my coral breastpin to go!"

"Of course you would," nodded Libby. "But there shouldn't be any need of that, Arintha Ann. Your father ought to stay home more and then you could do things and go to places like other people." Libby's face had taken on an indignant expression.

Arintha Ann made no reply. She would not have said anything to anyone about her father, for she was very loyal, but sometimes down deep in her heart she wished that her father would stay at home like other fathers, and at that moment her countenance was so grave that Libby, regretting her impulsive speech, threw her arms around Arintha Ann, crying in a bantering tone:

Libby Has An Idea

"I know what I'll have to do, Arintha Ann. I'll have to put you in a clothes basket, as that brave little girl did with a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and take you along to Washington!"

Whereupon both little girls broke into giggles at the idea of going to the inauguration in a clothes basket. Then Arintha Ann said, "But who would take a clothes basket to Washington?"

"Who would?" gayly laughed Libby. Then the rector came in his gig and took Libby home, and for the next few days Arintha Ann thought of nothing else but Mr. Polk becoming President, and Mrs. Polk, who looked like a queen, and of Great-Aunt Susan Kane, who had been toasted by General Lafayette, and of the great parade with its bands and floats and fine folks and sailors and soldiers in line.

Finally Arintha Ann spoke to Miss Smedley. "Wouldn't it be grand to go to Washington, Miss Smedley, to see Mr. Polk become President?" she asked.

Miss Smedley was not in the best of tempers. "I am sure I don't know, Arintha Ann," she replied. "I should not care about going. Certainly it won't compare with our beloved Queen Victoria's Coronation which I attended a few years ago. The splendor was beyond description. No, I shouldn't care to go."

Arintha Ann sought Mrs. Meekins. That lady, a rather forbidding sort of person, was standing in the kitchen colonnade giving orders to Aunt Sukey, the cook. When she had finished Arintha Ann approached her somewhat timidly. "Don't you think--" she began—"wouldn't it be nice, Mrs. Meekins, if we could go to Washington tomorrow for the inauguration the day after?"

Mrs. Meekins regarded Arintha Ann with a frowning countenance. "My land no!" she exclaimed. "Such a waste of time! Besides I should certainly not take it upon myself to carry you off to Washington in all that crowd without your father's consent."

"If we had father's consent—"

"Sakes!" interrupted Mrs. Meekins. "How indeed could we get your father's consent and he going down the Nile River in Egypt? That chattery Lightfoot child is always putting nonsensical notions in your head?"

Little Sukey

Arintha Ann moved away. Little Sukey, a little Negro girl about Arintha Ann's age, ran forward. She was old Aunt Sukey's grandchild and she followed Arintha Ann around like a faithful puppy. It was the custom for little colored boys and girls to attach themselves to little white boys and girls.

"Little Sukey, don't you wish we could go to Washington to see Mr. Polk become President?" asked Arintha Ann.

"Yessum, missy," replied Little Sukey, a-hopping first on one foot, then on the other.

At that moment Miss Smedley's bell rang calling Arintha Ann to lessons. But Arintha Ann's mind was not on lessons, so finally she was sent to practice her music, and after music she was to work on her sampler, and after she had worked on her sampler she must write to her father, and then it would be dinner time, and then Miss Smedley would plan occupation for the remainder of the day.

The next morning Miss Smedley was not well, so Mrs. Meekins, who had a busy morning before her and preferred children out of the way, told Arintha Ann she could do as she pleased. Arintha Ann was pleased to go to Sycamore Spring to see if she had a letter from her darling Libby. So Little Sukey was called to go along, and old Ephraim, the sheep dog, trotted behind, feeling obliged to accompany them for protection.

Sycamore Spring was less than a half mile, the road winding mostly along the river, which could always be seen a-gleaming through the trees, now hesitating into a shadowy green, for spring came early that year to Virginia. Sometimes the children stopped to listen to a particularly enterprising mocking bird alight upon a fence, sometimes to laugh at a squirrel or rabbit scuttling across the road, sometimes to gather a few forward violets. Finally they reached Sycamore Spring. Little Sukey darted forward, went on her knees before the spring, cupped her hands, and took a deep draft of the water Ephraim followed suit, but Arintha Ann flew over to the letter box. There was a letter!

Dearest, darling, best friend Arintha Ann (it ran): We are going to leave tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. (This was tomorrow morning, reflected Arintha Ann. Before long they would be starting for Washington.) It is all so exciting I can't think, except that I am always thinking I wish my dear Arintha Ann was going along to witness all the great doings day after tomorrow. Miss Dulcieanna Hamilton has finished my garnet dolman, and my brown cashmere is trimmed in rows upon rows of braid and I have a bonnet of Mama's cut down to fit, and Papa says I'll be as elegant as the little Princess Royal who is the Queen of England's daughter and sat about our age. But of course I won't be quite that elegant. If all goes well we will reach Washington about three o'clock. I am so tingly-wingly that I can't eat or sleep. I shall remember every single thing so as to relate it to you. Yours forever as long as I live,

LIBBY LIGHTFOOT.

[To Be Continued]

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The Room That Laughed Aloud

"AS WELL as I can make out through my dirty window panes," said the gray attic room, "there seems to be furniture arriving here—which means that the house has been taken by someone. But," it continued, "it's no use exciting my cobwebs about that, as I'm never used for anything but lumber."

After trying in vain to rub the window a little cleaner and look out, the room went back to its gray dreams, in the dull, winter light.

But suddenly the door burst open, and a little girl looked in. Her name was Barbara, and as she was the most joyous and jolly person the attic had ever seen, it gave a jump of delight.

"Oh, you dear, dear room," she exclaimed. "You're mine to play in, now, and I mean to make you so happy."

She danced round a little, and then disappeared again.

"'Dear, dear,'" repeated the gray attic room to itself, and thought how pleasant the words sounded. "But what does 'happy' mean," it puzzled. "I've been made a useful room, and a storeroom, but no one has ever made me a happy room before. Sounds nice, though."

Pretty soon, several people arrived, and scrubbed and rubbed, and cleaned and polished,, till finally the last bit of grayness slipped out through the window into the twilight.

"Now, I wonder what's going to happen next," said the spick-and-span attic room. But it had to stop suddenly, or it would have got its mouth full of paste. For men had come to paper it.

When the room looked round a little later, there were the most delightful people and animals dancing across the walls. Winnie the Pooh bowed to Alice in Wonderland, Peter Pan was talking to Rabbit and Piglit, and the Nursery Rhyme people seemed to be having a party.

"Well, really, I shouldn't know myself if we met out," exclaimed the attic room.

That night the room was so excited that it hardly slept a wink, but spent most of the time talking to the new clock that sat on the wall and cuck-oo-ed the hours aloud.

Next morning, Barbara looked in, nodded, and seemed pleased. "Now, dear room," she said, "Mummy and I are off to buy some furniture and a carpet for you."

"O-o-o-oh," exclaimed the room in delight (it had never had a carpet in its life), "how splendid!"

When everything was arranged a little later, it simply longed to dance over the new carpet, and sit in one of the little white chairs, at the little white table. But "No," it said, "I must be polite, and wait to be invited."

Just as it had decided that a tiny garden came into the room. It didn't, of course, tap on the window or door, and say, "Please, may I walk in?" but Barbara brought it on a bright, red plate. And, though the garden was not many inches wide a bit of pretending turned its baby shrubs into giant trees, and its wee stones into huge rocks and mountains.

The room just gazed and gazed at it with pleasure. Then it looked round itself, and remarked, "Well, everything seems 'stremely nice."

It thought hard for a time after that, and then suddenly began to laugh. At first, a smile ran up and down the curtains, and danced on the window, but by the time it got round the walls, and reached the bright, crackling fire, it was a merry chuckle.

"Now I know what the word 'happy' means," it giggled to itself. "How most amusing!"

Off it went again, tinkling so loudly that the spring sun looked through the window in surprise. Then he understood, and smiled, too, sending in a beam that danced with the storybook people, and scattered laughter into every corner of the room.

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Conrad and the Stork

"TELL us a story, Aunt Edith," begged the children as they sat before the fire. "It is too cold to go out and it is snowing fast. Please tell us some more things you saw when you were in Europe."

"This cold and snow," answered Aunt Edith, "makes me think of Norway and I will tell you all something I saw and heard there.

"In one of the villages there is the figure of a stork carved on the church and on many of the houses. I was curious to know the reason, and this is the story they told me.

"Once in that little village lived a little lad named Conrad and his widowed mother. Every summer a stork came to the house and built its nest. Little Conrad and his mother were very kind to the stork. They fed it and petted it so that it got to know them and would come whenever Conrad whistled, to feed out of his hand. Every spring they watched for it and when it came it seemed as glad to see them as they were to welcome it.

Conrad the Sailor

"Spring and summer came and went and came again, one after the other, until Conrad had grown to be a big youth. Then he went to be a sailor to make a living for his mother, who was now growing quite old, and he embarked on a ship that was to make a long voyage.

"All went well for some time, but while they were off the coast of Africa, the ship was attacked by pirates who captured her, and put the sailors in chains and sold them as slaves.

"Weeks went by. The widow began to be afraid she would never see her boy again. Ships had come and gone but brought no tidings of him. In those days there were no telegraph wires, or cables to bring news and no one had ever dreamed of such a thing as wireless. At last they gave up all hope of seeing Conrad again, and the whole village mourned him as drowned, and tried to comfort the poor widowed mother.

"Then came the stork and she welcomed it for Conrad's sake and fed it until autumn came when it flew away to the sunny southland.

"Now, one day as poor Conrad was toiling away at his work in some lonely place, a stork came flying close to him, wheeling about him in great delight. Conrad thought of his mother and the little village and the stork that came each year. Scarcely knowing that he did so he whistled as he used to do to call the bird in his own native village. The stork stopped, then came close to him as if to be fed.

"Conrad lifted up his heart in thanks to God that in that dreadful place He had sent him someone who had been with him in the past, and day by day from his scanty food he saved something to feed the bird.

"But Conrad knew that the time was soon coming for the bird to fly north again. 'Oh, that I might fly with him,' he mourned. 'He will be going to my mother's cottage. I wonder if she is still alive to welcome it. How little she thinks her poor boy is in such a terrible place.'

"All at once the thought came to him, 'I could let her know. This bird will carry the message.'

The Message

"He had a few scraps of paper which he had carefully treasured, and he managed to write a line or two to his mother telling her where he was, and begging her to try to rescue him. Then he tied it firmly about the bird's leg, and soon the stork flew away.

In Norway spring had come again, and with it the stork. The old widow's eyes filled with tears as she welcomed and fed it, for she remembered how her boy had loved it, but as it took food from her hand, she saw something was tied to one of its legs. Carefully removing it, she found the letter from her son.

Quickly she ran to the minister of the little parish to tell him the news, and quickly the news spread through the village. "They must send and redeem Conrad," everyone said.

The next Sunday the people thronged the church, each bringing all the money they could spare for the widow's son. Then one of their number took it to the king and begged him to send a ship of war, that the pirates would not attempt to touch, to bring Conrad home, and he was so moved by their story that he did so.

It took a long time to go to Africa and recover Conrad from his slavery. Sometimes he thought they would never come, but that something had happened to the bird or that no one had seen the letter, but before the stork had flown away for the winter the bells of the little village had rung and rung and rung, and the people had rejoiced with great joy, for the widow's son was redeemed and was safely at home again in his mother's cottage.

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Adventures of Three Little Girls

Mary and Margaret and Ellena Sue
Can think of the loveliest things to do.

THEY read about life in Eskimo Land, and because they enjoy skating and sledding every day that the weather is cold enough for such sports, they said they would like to take a trip to the far north. After talking about it for a few days, they agreed that

It would scarcely do to go so far
With neither airplane, ship nor car.

"But we can pretend to go," said Mary.

"We can learn about everything we would see if we did go," said Margaret.

"We can make pictures of what we see on our trip," said Ellena Sue.

So they set about preparing for the journey. Instead of sleeping-bags, furs and food, they packed their bags with the "Eskimo Twins," "Around the World With the Children," white paper, brown paper, scissors and paste; and

To help them over land and sea
They took a Child's Geography.

In less than a minute by the tall clock on the stairs they had arrived at the port nearest Eskimo Land. The first thing they saw was a sled with a team of seven dogs harnessed to it by strips of rawhide. The sled was a little like their own coasting sleds, but longer and lower and had runners of bone tied on with rawhide strings. The dogs had thick coats of fur and long, bushy tails.

Our camera a pair of scissors will be,
We'll cut out of paper the things we see,

they said, and without even sketching the dog team they cut it out of white paper and pasted it on the long strip of brown paper. Then they pretended to wrap up in furs and go for a ride on the sled. The next interesting sight was an Eskimo house.

It was made of snow blocks and called an igloo;
When building time comes there is plenty to do,

for the Eskimo children have to fill in the cracks between the blocks with handfuls of loose snow. When this freezes, the house is snug and tight. A ledge of snow blocks along one side of the room forms the Eskimo bed, but many furs of bears, seals, foxes and reindeer turn the icy couch into a warm, cozy resting place.

Eskimo toys are all made of bone;
The dolls of walrus tusks alone.

When all these were cut out and pasted on the brown paper, and an Eskimo lamp—really a stone bowl with a wick of dried moss burning in seal oil that is used for both cooking and warming the room—was pictured, the three little girls went outside the igloo again to see the northern animals and birds.

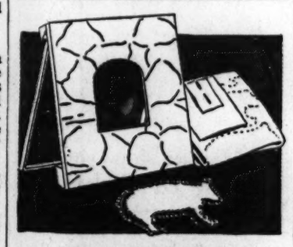
Walrus, seal and polar bear,
Ptarmigan, fox and arctic hare

were soon seen, also reindeer and many wild birds.

The girls then went down to the water's edge to see a kayak. This is a slender boat made of wood and bone, covered with skins. It is made for one person, who sits in the hole left in the center of the skin cover for that purpose. The skin fits close around the waist so the boatman can turn over and over, boat and all. Instead of two oars, there is only one, but each end is flattened into a paddle.

The cut-out pictures were all pasted neatly on in a straight row. The afternoon was over.

Three little girls said, "We like to roam
But the best part of it is getting back home."



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The Mail Bag

St. Albans, New York

Dear Editor:

I am sending to you a letter in answer to a Mail Bag correspondent, which I wish you would please send to her. I enjoy the Children's Page, also the Children's Corner. I read the story about Friendship among children and am starting to fill a Treasure Chest with a group of little girls. My brother is going to fill one with some little boys. I think it is a wonderful way to have peace forever.

St. Albans is in New York City, although on Long Island. A lovely parkway starts outside of our town and goes for miles out on the island. There are several playgrounds out there where we can have lots of fun. Sometimes we take our supper out there and cook frankfurters.

Thank you for everything and much love to all. Frances J.

(How many other little readers are finding treasure chests?—Ed.)

Englewood, Colorado

Dear Editor:

I read Snubs and Waddles every day and I am 7 years old. I am in the second grade. I only have to go two blocks to school. A neighbor of ours let the water run in a vacant lot and it froze. I go over there and try to ice skate. I have two brothers, one is 15 years old and the other is 5 years old. We have a dog whose name is Sport.

I attend the Christian Science Sunday School in Englewood, Colorado. I should like to correspond with any boys my age in any country.

Pietro P.

Galesburg, Illinois

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy reading the Monitor very much. I take music and enjoy it and love to read and play. I would love to get acquainted with some friends in foreign countries. I am 11, and my brother is 5 years old, and we both go to Sunday School. We just love it. I am going to start collecting stamps and would love to exchange for foreign stamps. At school we are studying Europe in geography and I love it, because I love foreign things.

I hope this letter will bring some friends. I am sending my best wishes to all that write to the Mail Bag.

Edythe Jean S.

Tallong, N. S. W., Australia

Dear Editor:

I live in what is called the bush of Australia, that means not in a town, but we are not so far in the bush as some people. The railway station is about five minutes' walk from my home. The school is also about the same distance, and about 40 children attend it. We only have one teacher. I am in the third class. We have one general store and the post office. Sometimes we visit the towns of Sydney and Parramatta. A few months ago I visited the Parramatta Sunday School and some of the boys were asking for pen-friends through the Monitor.

Now I feel it would be a great thing for me to have some pen-friends as I cannot attend a Christian Science Sunday School regularly and I would like to be touch with boys in America and New Zealand. I love all animals. I have a little bantam hen and a nice Kelpie dog. I used to ride my uncle's horse when I was only 5. I like the children's tales in the Monitor very much. Calvert B.

[You will find plenty of friends through the Mail Bag, Calvert.—Ed.]

London, England

Dear Editor:

This is the second time I have written to the Monitor. I think it is lovely to be able to correspond through the Monitor with boys and girls all over the world.

I have an Irish terrier whose name is Peter. One day I found Peter playing with a baby lamb. The lamb was running round and round, kicking up its heels with Peter after it. Then they would stop, and Peter after a minute would go on again, this time he would be chased by the lamb. After a while the mother began to be disturbed about her baby, and made him come away. About an hour afterwards we heard a bleating behind the hedge, and Peter began to get very excited. We looked over the hedge and we saw there the lamb who had escaped from his mother and had come back to play with Peter!

Yvonne G.

(What a happy little story, Yvonne!—Ed.)

Malvern, Worcestershire, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 9 years old and I like school very much. My favorite subject is history. I like the Sunset Stories and the Diary of Snubs, Our Dog, in the Monitor. I should like to correspond with any boy of my own age.

John F.

Ellisport, Washington

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. My first letter was not published, and so I hope this one will be. We are going to have an airplane plant on the south end of the island. We have quite a lot of fir trees around here. There is an old Indian trail in Ellisport. There is a place where the bears had their nests and a place where the Indians had their camps. There are still some of the skins which they used for their tents. There are pictures all over them.

Eva F.

The following would like to receive letters: Eleanor J. (6), Seattle, Wash.
Lealia F. (7), El Paso, Texas.
Bettie Mae B. (8), Lewiston, Mont.
Betty A. (9), Santa Monica, Calif. (Please send in your last name, Betty.)
Wanda O. (9), Gibson City, Ill.
Faith C. (11), Emmett, Idaho.—Especially from Holland.
Margaret S. (11), Brattleboro, Vt.—From foreign countries.
Betty H. (11), Portland, Ore.

Will Ruth H., London, England, and Richard G., Richmond, Calif., please send in their full names and addresses as there are letters waiting for them.

Cousins Across the Sea

O Pipsissewa, pretty Pipsissewa,
Dear little Prince's Pine,
Growing so daintily, flowering fragrantly,
Delicate, fragile and fine.

You have a cousin, dear, over the sea,
Bonnie and sturdy and strong;
Lovely the heather bells, under all weather spells,
Ringing their rapture in song.

Freely the Heather roams over the moor,
Under the open sky;
Deep in the wood, as an Indian should,
Dwells Pipsissewa shy.

Yet they are cousins, and when the snow flies—
Evergreen, unafraid,
Though one be a Scot, or I-care-not-what,
And one is an Indian maid.

C. G. R.

Key to Puzzle

Key to puzzle published Feb. 10:
The words are: Ocean, broom, acorn, comma, music, aster. The second letters reading downward spell "crocus."

Once there was a boy
named Johnny and he had
THREE GOATS

"Now you shall hear!

"Once there was a boy named Johnny, and he had three goats. All day long those goats leaped and pranced and skipped and climbed way up on the top of a hill, but every night Johnny went to fetch them and drove them home. One evening the frisky things leaped out of the road and over a fence and into a turnip-field, and, try as he would, Johnny could not get them to come out again. There they were and there they stayed. Then the boy sat down on the hillside and cried and cried and cried. As he sat there a hare came along.

"'Why do you cry?' asked the hare.

"'I cry because I can't get the goats out of the turnip-field,' answered Johnny."

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THE HOME FORUM

Secondhand Bookstore—First-Rate Civilization

WHEN I presented the above equation to a friend whose interest in literature is to be commended, I was disappointed that she did not at first see the correctness of it, but I think I see the reason why. She lives in a state where no secondhand bookshops exist. At least I have yet to find one in this large area which proves to be at the last authentic. But of this I will say more later in this article. Meanwhile a word or two about the experiences which led me to equate a first-rate civilization against that of the existence of the secondhand bookshop. Of course it takes more than a shop of any kind to make up that mighty sum of things which men call a mature civilization; yet the importance of the secondhand bookshop in authenticating that civilization might easily be overlooked.

This somewhat major conclusion was brought home to me rather forcibly this week by two minor experiences of my own. On two consecutive days, due to the importance of secondhand bookshops I nearly missed my train. It was not to be expected that when I looked up the street directions in a distant city, whereby I could get from the hotel to the station, the guidebook would say anything concerning secondhand bookshops, but walking along the street I suddenly saw the infallible sign, an outside box filled higgledy-piggledy with books. A public clock across the street indicated that there still remained about sixteen minutes to train time, and I surmised that I had still about six blocks to go. It was a time for quick decisions. I rummaged through the box. I do not remember ever buying six books so quickly before. Nothing very special in any of them, but all of them of proved worth. And I caught my train too. The morning after, with an hour to spend between connections, I remembered a secondhand bookshop in this other city. So far as I know, it is the nearest such to my home two hundred miles away. I knew that it might be long ere I could visit it again. Hence my strong desire to just run down and see if there was anything I might pick up. I went. But who was to forewarn me against casually remarking to the proprietor, as I was paying for the books which were to be mine, that a secondhand bookstore was one of the final evidences of a matured civilization.

In that one sentence deep called to deep. The response was immediate. He knew the equation as my friend did not. In the twinkling of an eye the business man had become my friend, a fellow in the world of books. We might have known each other years. I was at home. But I could not stay. My train was about due. I hurried away on the run, but not before he had said a thing or two corroborative of my conclusion. "Most people," he said, "look down upon my business as if it were the same thing as selling secondhand furniture." At least I was not one of them. In this respect we were two of a kind with none other than Gladstone and Birrell for company, to say nothing of others. When I arrived home I turned the pages of Birrell's Selected Essays. It was my impression that he had somewhat to say on this matter. And I found myself not mistaken. Speaking of "Book-buying" he tells us how Gladstone, "who was inherently more a man of letters than anything else, has been overheard mournfully to declare that there were more bookseller's shops in his native town long years ago when he was a boy in it, than are today to be found within its boundaries." Mr. Birrell goes on to explain that "Mr. Gladstone was, of course, referring to secondhand bookshops." "It is one of the boasts of letters" Mr. Birrell continues, "to have glorified the term 'secondhand,' which other crafts have 'soiled to all ignoble use.'" He confesses to "knowing one or two men . . . who, on the plea of being pressed with business . . . have passed a bookshop in a strange town without so much as stepping inside 'just to see whether the fellow had anything.'" I smile to think what my wife would say to that so far as I myself am concerned. She probably will remember with ease the times when that has taken place in our experience. They must be few. Yet, this I know, I have done penance for it many times over in having, from a spirit of fairness, to gaze into windows that are emporiums of delight to the feminine mind.

I fear she has the advantage of me now in this region which we call "the West." I have lived in a state where, so far as I know there was not a single secondhand bookshop. The State in which I now live is almost its equal in this respect, I like it not. Of course, here and there, one can find a place where somebody has set up shop with a conglomeration of cast-off books, the staple of the stock seeming to be last year's fiction or recent class-books from the schools. It takes more than these to make an authentic secondhand bookshop.

Perhaps, in this regard, I am old-fashioned in my taste. It is only fair to myself to add, however, that I have a liking for the ultra-modern store equal to my love for the genuine secondhand bookshop. These also, in the developing American West, are rare. I found one such in a city near the mountains of Colorado last fall. Here were books that the general public scarcely buys. Some of the books which I handled that day would, in some instances, probably be the preserved books of a hundred years hence. They would become the prize of the bibliophile, or what is sometimes better, the possession of those who appreciate great literature.

I know that there are those to whom a secondhand bookshop is the happy hunting ground of the bibliophile. But I am not thinking of the store from that angle. I am no bibliophile. Rareness with regard to a book for me has to do with the fact of quality rather than that of quantity. I want books which contain finest explanations more than I want books which are first editions. That which makes a secondhand bookshop worth while is the fact that it gives to the great books of the past a decent obscurity. My friend of the bookshop seemed to have the right idea about his business when he said to me, in an apologetic way, that he did not even care to be called the proprietor of the place. That was to commercialize the business unnecessarily. I could feel that he felt that, in a certain sense, he was the custodian of a civilization; the guardian of a culture. He would save from the fire that which a thoughtless world might destroy. Out of the obscurity of the secondhand bookstore many a book has returned to a new greatness.

So I finish as I began. A first-rate civilization is authenticated by the secondhand bookshop. It is mutely eloquent of the greatness of the past. It preserves the faith of the past amid the vagaries of the present. It is the place where most good books go at last. And we, whose love for today has not been allowed to crowd out our love for the past, wend our way from time to time to this anchorage to find, maybe, that greatness needs at times only to be dusted to prove of present worth. I am in love with secondhand bookstores even as Arthur Davidson Ficke tells us of his love for "high far-seeing places." And the reason? I give it in the words, rather over-emphatic though they be, of Augustine Birrell again: "All the best books are necessarily second-hand."

F. S.

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Color in Hopi Land

From the limitless champaign we had seen solitary mesas lifted up like no other mountain architecture on earth. They varied in size from little islands to great table lands ten miles long and more. To the traveller's surprise some of these "islands" prove to be peninsulas. This was the case at Hopi. A raised topographic map disclosed the fact that the three mesas (table lands) whereon were built the Seven Cities of Tusayán (Hopi) in the dateless centuries before the coming of Columbus, are really long, irregular fingers pushing out from a single enormous plateau. They are separated from one another by miles of sage-grown plain through which run deep washes, torn by violent streams in periodic seasons of storm, but now as dry and empty as extinct craters. The highest point from which these fabled cities rise in picturesque dignity, is only seven or eight hundred feet above the plain; but we are told that on its farthest rim to the north, this plateau drops a sheer three thousand feet. Long rocky tongues such as these, high and rugged, difficult of access and therefore easily defended, and, moreover, commanding far views of the deep, wide valleys stretching between the highlands, offered to the agricultural Indian a natural fortress of defense from his hereditary foe, who roamed the plains whithersoever the hunting of buffalo willed that he should go.

Like all the semi-desert country, the valley land seems level until you begin to traverse it. Then the roughness and the strange uplifts and hollows suggest a world still in the making, an emergence from chaos, left but never conquered. But not all is desert. Much beautiful wooded country lies scattered through the Navajo reservation on the way to Hopi Land. On the high plateaus, tall pines and cedars, interspersed with a lower growth of oaks, give the Nomad Navajo ample room for his wandering flocks and a hidden shelter for his solitary hogan (hut) whether it be of adobe or of brushwood. No undergrowth obscures the long vistas through the forest, but a carpet of luxurious grass with brilliant flowers gives pasturage for the wooly flock that provides both clothing and food for the Navajo. One of our keenest memories will always be of the deliciously aromatic scent of cedar burning in these hogans. . . .

More pervading and far more magical than the spicy odors of the cedars, was our consciousness of color throughout the land. Color, translucent, evanescent, mysteriously light-irradiated color, everywhere! From the high vault of heaven it came flooding down over the soft greys and buffs of the sandstone mesas, broken by every tone of red, beautiful and varied, running the whole gamut of salmon-pink, rust-red, and vermilion to deep mahogany and royal porphyry. The tones blend, contrast, or are thrown into sharp relief, against the background of dark firs, or foregrounds of that elusive silver of the sage, which is neither grey nor green. Such tapestry of silver-green, covering as it does long rolling valleys and low foothills of the plains, makes a restful foil to the more brilliant and more solemn elements of the earth-picture.

The supreme effect upon the eye of such a palette is dependent, after all, upon the crystalline quality of the light and the ever-changing and mysterious movement of cloud-shadows. Here one rediscovers for himself the truth the artists taught us long ago, that purple is the complement of yellow. The gold and buff of the soil and the ranges are suffused by the lavenders, violets and deep purples in every shaded cavern, through the wizardry of the over-arching heavens.—MRS. WILLIAM T. SEDGWICK, in "Acoma, the Sky City."

Like Parent, Like Child

Vagrantly wondering in the tropical heat,
Fanning the Jungle trees,
A stray breeze halted at an Orchid Pod,
—A brood of a million seed—
Inviting one of this multitude
To go with him away.
The little seed of which I write
Left home for a long, long stay.
Riding atop this noiseless steed,
Circling in and out,
She found a spot in a tall tree trunk,
Crept in between the bark.
Tired from riding she went to sleep,
Awakening one day to find
Herself an orchid growing too,
Like the parent left behind.

WELLINGTON OWEN.

A Mist of Bells

Bells sound their songs in many tones. Some sound for judgment and some for joy, some are merry and some are a warning. In China many a hundred centuries ago they rang for justice in the land. The Chinese bell of justice was attached to the wall above the governor's head, and fixed to the bell was a rope many miles long (so the story says) which was laid along the streets. The humblest seeker after justice, ringing it in whatever place he was, was sent for by the governor and his case heard. That, perhaps, was the earliest bell. They had no bells in the Early Christian churches and they knew them not in Europe till the seventh century. To the people of medieval times, silent, unable to express themselves, to read much or to write, the bells spoke for them. To them they seemed almost alive, and indeed, they had a voice and a name. When there was rejoicing in the land and

"the air broke into a mist with bells"

their clanging and clashing was as the voices of the people. To Whittington, looking back on London from the heights of Highgate, they sang a song of hope. "Turn again, turn again, Whittington." Flee not, come back and try again, try again, Whittington! The great Bell of Bow was calling, the Cockney's bell, whose booming voice was music to the Londoner. Woe betide him who rang it not rightly! Was not Bow Bell their very own, their great possession? They even broke out into verse about it:

"Clerk of Bow Bells
With the yellow locks,
For thy late ringing
Thy head shall have knocks."

but when the Clerk promised to amend his ringing, the citizens were satisfied.

Big Ben is the voice of Parliament and of Westminster. To them who know how to listen he sounds every hour his protecting prayer:

"Lord, through this hour
Be Thou our guide;
So by Thy power
No foot shall slide."

"From the New World"

Dvořák's fifth Symphony in E minor (9p. 95), is called "From the New World." A series of motives used as the basis of the work are connected with America. This thematic material, like that of the American Quartet and Quintet, has been derived or imitated from Negro and Indian sources. The characteristic rhythms of these tunes, and some of their melodic peculiarities, are stamped upon the entire work. But it is certain that, in spite of this, the composer's connection with his native land is far more intimate here than in either of the chamber-music works in which he was entirely preoccupied with his American impressions; how close the tie is becomes evident as the note of the "New World" intermingles more and more with reminiscences of home. With the elemental force of the first movement, the noisy, almost barbaric, Scherzo, the combative mood of the Finale, mingles a touch of lyric tenderness, and this music—with the exception of the beautiful Indian subsidiary melody in the first movement—often seems to be steeped in thoughts of home. How exquisite is the lovely half-religious Adagio, with its melody for cor anglais—a feeling which could only have grown up in the vicinity of the Biblical Songs. And again in the second subject of the Finale he sings to himself a reminiscence of Bohemia which sounds completely as though it belonged to the fourth Symphony.

Of all Dvořák's works the "New World" symphony is the one which, in spite of its high standard of perfect artistry, leaves the impression of sheer simplicity. It is obvious how the various sections fall into line, and how easily they are evolved one from another. Because at this time Dvořák was more disposed to homophonic methods, the contrapuntal treatment is less predominant than in former works. But, as in the chamber music of this period, the splendid sonority of the Symphony depicts Dvořák's restless life and all the varied impressions of the New World; but it speaks to us also in new expressive terms, in strongly accentuated rhythms and simple, clear-cut forms, of his longings for home. The whole idea is full-toned and gorgeous in colour. —From "Antonin Dvořák," by KAREL HOFFMEISTER. Edited and translated by ROSA NEWMARCH.

Courtesy of The Michaelis Gallery, Cape Town, South Africa

Portrait of a Woman. From the Painting by Frans Hals.

THE "Portrait of a Woman," by Frans Hals, is one of the treasures of the Michaelis Gallery. When the gift of this Collection of Dutch and Flemish Masters was made to the Union, it was decided that it should be suitably housed in Cape Town.

So the historic Old Town House, formerly known as the Burgher Wachthuis and founded in 1755, was restored and renovated, and now forms a beautiful period setting for the display of the pictures. As the Cape Settlement was founded by the Dutch East India Company in 1652, and the Kasteel de Goede Hoop was built in 1666, it is fitting that the works of seventeenth century painters should be housed in Cape Town, and in a building of this period.

As a portrait painter, Frans Hals has been appraised as "second only to Rembrandt." Although not acknowledged as a master for about two centuries, he is now recognized as one of the foremost painters of his time. He was a vigorous and rapid worker, and had a wonderful mastery over every form of expression.

Much of his abundant work is to be found in the museum which bears his name at Haarlem, where his parents were born, and where Frans lived from his boyhood.

ΑΦΘΟΝΟΣ ΕΛΠΙΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ Ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Πόσον θαυματουργὸς εἶναι ἡ ἐλπὶς καὶ πῶς ζωογονεῖ πρὸς περισσοτέραν εὐχυμότητα καὶ προσπάθειαν ὁπόταν φιλοξενεῖται! Εἶναι ἓν ἐκ τῶν ἀριῶν μεγάλων ἀπαιτουμένων, τῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ Παύλου ὀνομασθέντων, εἰς τὴν πρὸς Κορινθίους πρώτην ἐπιστολήν του, τοῦ Παύλου ὅστις ἐν τῇ ἐπιστολῇ του πρὸς τοὺς εἰς τὴν Ρώμην Χριστιανοὺς κρατεῖ πρὸ αὐτῶν ἄφθονον καὶ διαρκῆ ἐλπίδα. "Ὅσα προεγράφησαν," βεβαιοῖ τούτους, "διὰ τὴν διδασκαλίαν ἡμῶν προεγράφησαν, διὰ νὰ ἔχωμεν τὴν ἐλπίδα διὰ τῆς ὑπομονῆς, καὶ τῆς παρηγορίας τῶν γραφῶν." Καὶ πάλιν ἐνθέρμως προσεύχεται δι' αὐτούς. ".Ὁ δὲ Θεὸς τῆς ἐλπίδος εἴθε νὰ σᾶς ἐμπλήσῃ πάσης χαρᾶς καὶ εἰρήνης διὰ τῆς πίστεως, ὥστε νὰ περισσεύητε εἰς τὴν ἐλπίδα διὰ τῆς δυνάμεως τοῦ Πνεύματος τοῦ Ἁγίου."

Διὰ τῆς παρηγορίας τῶν Γραφῶν εὑρίσκομεν ὅτι ἡ πηγὴ τῆς ἐλπίδος εἶναι ὁ Θεός, τὸ Πνεῦμα· διὰ δὲ τῆς χαρᾶς καὶ εἰρήνης τῆς ἐκ τῆς πίστεως ταύτης προερχομένης ἔχομεν ἐλπίδα. Ἐλπίδα διὰ τί; Βεβαίως, ἐλπίδα ὅτι πάσαι αἱ ἐνθαρρυντικαὶ ὑποσχέσεις αἱ ἐμπεριεχόμεναι ἐν τῷ Λόγῳ τοῦ Θεοῦ θὰ συμπληρωθῶσι καὶ ὅτι θὰ μετάσχωμεν τῆς ἀφθάρτου αὐτῶν εὐλογίας· βεβαίως, ὅτι μὲ τὸ νὰ γνωρίζωμεν περισσότερον περὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ θὰ δραχθῶμεν ὁσημέραι περισσοτέρας ζωῆς, ἀληθοῦς, αἰωνίου ὑπάρξεως!

Ἡ εὐλογία καὶ ἡ σωτήριος δύναμις τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης συμφύεται εἰς τοῦτο, δηλονότι παρέχει μίαν ἀντίληψιν τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς "τὸν Θεὸν τῆς ἐλπίδος," ἵνα μεταχειρισθῶμεν τὴν τοῦ Παύλου λαμπρὰν φράσιν. Οὕτως ἐκτείνει ἐλπίδα διὰ πάντας, ἔτι καὶ διὰ τοὺς ἐπὶ μακρὸν αὐτοεχωρισμένους εἰς βαθεῖαν πεποίθησιν ὅτι ἡ ἁμαρτία ἦ ἡ ταλαιπωρία των εἶναι διαφορετικὴ τῆς πάντων τῶν ἄλλων, καὶ πέραν τῆς ἐλπίδος τῆς θεραπευτικῆς διακονίας. Εἰς χιλιάδας μὲ τοιαύτην φαινομενικῶς ἐφθαρμένην καὶ περιωρισμένην ζωὴν ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἀπεκάλυψε τῆς ἐλπίδος τὴν πρακτικότητα. Οὐχὶ περισσότερον ἀφ' ὅτι ἦλθεν ὁ διδάσκαλος Χριστιανός, ἔρχεται πρὸς τὸν πάσχοντα μὲ ἀόριστον, ἀβάσιμον αἰσιοδοξίαν, ἢ μὲ δικαιολογίας πρὸς ἀγόγγυστον ὑποταγήν, εἰς μίαν σκληρὰν, ὅμως Θεο-διωρισμένην τύχην. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη προξενεῖ τὴν ἀνάπτυξιν τῆς ἐλπίδος καὶ τὸν πλεονασμὸν αὐτῆς διὰ τῆς δυνάμεως τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος. Ὁποῖον φόβου μυστήριον κατεῖχον αἱ λέξεις αὗται διὰ πολλούς, ἕως ὅτου εὗρον ὅτι ἡ δύναμις τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος εἶναι ἁπλῶς ἡ δύναμις, ἡ ἐνέργεια ἐκείνου τοῦ Νοῦ ὅστις ἦτο ἐπίσης ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ, καὶ ὅστις φανεροῦται εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα διὰ πνευματικῆς ἀντιλήψεως, καὶ ἐγκαθιστᾷ χαρὰν καὶ εἰρήνην ἀντὶ καταστάσεων φαινομενικῶς τόσον ἀπελπιστικῶν, ὅσον αἱ ἀνθρώπιναι θεωρίαι δυνατὸν νὰ ἐξελίξωσιν.

Οὕτω λοιπόν, σήμερον, ὁσάκις ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη καταλαμβάνεται καὶ ἐφαρμόζεται, κάποια φάσις τῶν διαστροφῶν τοῦ κακοῦ διασκορπίζεται, ἀναλόγως δὲ εἰρήνη καὶ χαρὰ ἀποκτῶνται. Ἡ πεῖρα αὕτη σαφῶς ἑρμηνεύεται εἰς τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ("Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν.") σελ. 420. Ἐκεῖ ὑπὸ τὴν περιθώριον ἐπικεφαλίδα "Θετικὴ ἐνθάρρυνσις" Ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει· "Τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ἡ Ἀλήθεια ὑπερνικᾷ ἀμφότερα ἀσθένειαν καὶ ἁμαρτίαν, ἐμψυχώνει τὴν ἀποτεθαρρυμένην ἐλπίδα. Μεταδίδει ἕνα ὑγιές διεγερτικὸν εἰς τὸ σῶμα, καὶ τακτοποιεῖ τὸ σύστημα. Αὐξάνει ἢ ἐλατώνει τὴν ἐνέργειαν ὡς ἡ περίπτωσις ἐνδεχόμενον νὰ ἀπαιτῇ, καλλίτερον παντὸς φαρμάκου, ἀλλοιωτικοῦ, ἢ τονωτικοῦ."

Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς, ὁ μέγιστος θεραπευτὴς ὃν ὁ κόσμος ἐγνώρισέ ποτε, ἀναγνωρίζεται τώρα ὑπὸ πολλῶν εἰς ὅλα τὰ κέντρα τοῦ πολιτισμοῦ, ὡς ἐπίσης, ὁ μέγιστος Ἐπιστήμων. Τοῦτο κατωρθώθη διὰ τῆς ἀνακαλύψεως τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ὑπὸ τῆς Mrs. Eddy ἥτις ἔδειξεν εἰς τὴν γενεὰν ταύτην πῶς ὁ Κύριος ἐξέλεξε τὴν θεραπείαν πρὸς ἀπεικονισμὸν τῆς θείας Ἀρχῆς τῶν διδαγμάτων του. "Οταν ἐδίδαξε τοὺς μαθητάς του ἵνα προσεύχωνται "Πάτερ ἡμῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς," ὑπενοοῦσε βαθεῖαν ἐπιστημονικὴν ἀλήθειαν, οὐχὶ ἁπλῶς ἱεροτελεστικὸν θρησκευτικὸν τύπον. "Πάτερ ἡμῶν . . . ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς" ἐμπεριέχει τὸ γεγονὸς τῆς πνευματικῆς αἰτίας. "Οτι ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἀνεγνώρισεν οὐδεμίαν ἄλλην αἰτίαν ὡς πραγματικήν, ἐκτενῶς ἀποδεικνύεται ἐκ τῶν ἔργων του· τοῦτο δὲ ἐξηγεῖ τὴν μέθοδον τῶν ἔργων ἐκείνων καὶ τὸν κυριώτερον λόγον τῆς ἐκτελέσεώς των.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διασαφηνίζει ὅτι τοῦ Κυρίου αἱ εὐσπλαγχνικαὶ θεραπεῖαι, δὲν παρωθοῦντο ἁπλῶς καὶ μόνον ἐξ ἐπιθυμίας ὅπως ἀπαλλαχθῶσιν ἀπὸ τὰ βάσανά των, τὰ τόσον ὀχληρῶς συνωθοῦντα αὐτὸν πλήθη, ἀλλ' ἐξετελέσθησαν ἵνα ἀποδείξῃ, ἐπιστημονικῶς, ὅτι εἷς μόνον ὑπάρχει πρωτουργὸς τῆς ἀληθοῦς ὑπάρξεως, εἷς δημιουργός, θεῖος Νοῦς, ἀπείρως καὶ σταθερῶς ἐκδηλούμενος εἰς θείας ἰδέας, αἵτινες διηνεκῶς κυβερνῶνται διὰ πνευματικοῦ νόμου. Εἰς τὴν θείαν Ἐπιστήμην ἡ ὕλη καὶ ὅλα τὰ φαινόμενά της ἀνενδότως κατατάσσονται ὡς παραποιήσεις, τὸ καθ' αὐτὸ ἀντίθετον τῶν γεγονότων τοῦ θείου Νοῦ. Πάσαι αἱ θεωρίαι αἱ βασιζόμεναι ἐπὶ τῆς λεγομένης ὑλικῆς αἰτίας, εὑρίσκονται νὰ εἶναι ἁπλαὶ θεωρητικαὶ μελέται μᾶλλον ἢ βεβαιότητες, ἐκεῖναι μὲν ἄσταται, αὗται δὲ αἰωνίως στερεαί. Ὁ χρόνος σταθερῶς ἀποδεικνύει τοῦτο, ἡ δὲ ἀνθρώπινος σφοδρὰ ἐπιθυμία περὶ διαρκείας, ἐκτείνεται μετὰ πλειστέρας νοημοσύνης, ἀπὸ ἄλλοτε πρότερον πρὸς ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ εἶναι στερεὸν καθὸ αἰώνιον.

Μέσῳ τῆς τελείας αὐτοῦ ἀντιλήψεως τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς Νοῦ, θείας Ἀρχῆς, καὶ τοῦ πραγματικοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ὡς καὶ τοῦ πραγματικοῦ σύμπαντος ὡς φανερώσεις τῆς θείας Ἀρχῆς, τοῦ Νοῦ, καὶ διοικουμένων παρ' αὐτοῦ, ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς κατενίκησε τὸν κόσμον τῆς ὑλικῆς αἰσθήσεως, ἀπέδειξεν ἐπιστημονικῶς τὴν μυθικήν της φύσιν, καὶ κατέλειπεν εἰς ἡμᾶς τὴν ἀνεκτίμητον κληρονομίαν τῆς χαρᾶς του, τῆς εἰρήνης του, τῆς ἀμέτρου αὐτοῦ ἐλπίδος, αἵτινες γίνονται εὔχρηστοι εἰς ἡμᾶς σήμερον διὰ τῆς θείας Ἐπιστήμης. Ὁ Χριστός, ἡ Ἀλήθεια εἶναι μεθ' ἡμῶν πάντοτε, ὡς ὁ Ἰησοῦς ὑπεσχέθη. Ἠδύνατο δὲ νὰ ὑπάρξῃ μεγαλητέρα αἰτία δι' ἐλπίδα ἀπ' αὐτήν, τὴν πάντοτε-παρουσίαν τῆς ἁπλοῦ Χριστο-ιδέας, ἥτις γίνεται εὐχρηστος πρὸς τοὺς πλέον ταπεινοὺς καὶ ἥτις ἐπιτυγχάνεται καθημερινῶς ἐδῶ καὶ τώρα;

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Abundant Hope

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHAT a wonder-worker is hope, and how it quickens to more of zest and effort whenever it is entertained! It is one of the three great requisites named by Paul in I Corinthians, Paul who, in his letter to the Christians at Rome, holds before them abounding and abiding hope. "Whatsoever things were written aforetime," he assures them, "were written for our learning, that we through patience and comfort of the scriptures might have hope." And again, he fervently prays for them, "Now the God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing, that ye may abound in hope, through the power of the Holy Ghost."

Through the comfort of the Scriptures we find the source of hope to be God, Spirit; and through the joy and peace of believing this we abound in hope. Hope for what? Surely, hope that all the comforting promises contained in the Word of God will be fulfilled, and that we shall partake of their imperishable blessedness; surely, that through knowing more of God we shall lay hold upon more and more of life, of true, eternal being!

The blessing and saving strength of Christian Science inheres in this, namely, that it gives an understanding of God as "the God of hope," to use Paul's beautiful phrase. Thus it holds out hope for all, even for those who have long been self-segregated in a deep conviction that their sin or suffering is different from that of all others and beyond the hope of healing ministry. To thousands of such seemingly blighted and limited lives Christian Science has revealed hope's practicability. No more than did the master Christian does it come to the sufferer with vague, baseless optimism, or with pleas for resignation to a hard but God-ordained fate. Christian Science causes hope to spring up and abound through the power of the Holy Ghost. What awesome mystery these words held for many until they found that the power of the Holy Ghost is simply the power, the activity, of that Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus," made apparent to humanity through spiritual understanding, and establishing joy and peace in place of conditions seemingly as despairing as false human theories can possibly evolve.

And so, today, whenever the Christ Science is understood and applied, some phase of evil's misrepresentations is dispelled and peace and joy proportionately gained. This experience is clearly explained on page 420 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." There, under the marginal heading "Positive reassurance" Mrs. Eddy writes: "The fact that Truth overcomes both disease and sin reassures depressed hope. It imparts a healthy stimulus to the body, and regulates the system. It increases or diminishes the action, as the case may require, better than any drug, alterative, or tonic."

Christ Jesus, the greatest healer the world has ever known, is now being recognized by many in all centers of civilization as also the greatest Scientist. This has been brought about by the discovery of Christian Science by Mrs. Eddy, who has shown this age how the Master chose healing to illustrate the divine Principle of his teachings. When he taught his disciples to pray to "our Father which art in heaven," he implied a profound scientific truth, not merely a worshipful religious form. "Our Father . . . in heaven" involves the fact of spiritual causation. That Jesus recognized no other causation as real is amply proved by his works; and this explains the method of those works and the primary reason for their performance.

Christian Science makes it clear that the Master's compassionate healings were not actuated merely by a desire to relieve the suffering of the multitudes who crowded about him so importunately, but were performed to prove, to illustrate scientifically, that there is but one author of true being, one creator, divine Mind, infinitely and constantly manifest in divine ideas, which are perpetually governed by spiritual law. In divine Science matter and all its phenomena are uncompromisingly classified as counterfeits, the very opposite of the facts of divine Mind. All theories based upon material causation, so called, are found to be mere speculations rather than sureties, the former ever shifting, the latter eternally fixed. Time is constantly proving this, and the human longing for permanence is reaching out more intelligently than ever before toward that which is stable because eternal.

Through his complete understanding of God as Mind, divine Principle, and of the real man and the real universe as the manifestation of divine Principle, Mind, and ruled by it, Christ Jesus overcame the world of material sense, demonstrated scientifically its mythical nature, and left us the priceless legacy of his joy, his peace, his abundant hope, which are made available to us today through divine Science. The Christ, Truth, is with us always, as Jesus promised. And could there be greater cause for hope than this ever-presence of the immaculate Christ-idea, made available to the humblest, attainable every day here and now?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Collecting

The way of the collector is hard. Margaretta and I began collecting immediately after our marriage, and so far we have gathered under one roof several broken chairs, a bit of questionable Stiegel glass, one decapitated figurine of Chelsea china, which Margaretta declares particularly fine, and several first editions of the most modern writers, such as —but why go into personalities? We have also collected, at great personal sacrifice, a cook, a dog, a child, and a nurse for her—not to mention a house to cover these treasures, and a little plot of ground for the house to stand on.

We are not a wealthy family, but we stare with bold eyes into a future of still more collecting. We began the iniquitous practice with the money people were kind enough to give us as wedding presents, and with this we laid the foundation for our museum and library—may they continue to prosper! The final results, however, were achieved through labor and persistence. We turned to books for information, we cultivated the friendship of professional dealers. We went to shops and rubbish heaps, and the homes of rich friends —also collectors—and we finally qualified as genuine connoisseurs by purchasing at bargain prices various objets d'art which we later discovered were distinctly liable under the true name act.

We do not begrudge our experience. We shall be wiser next time; we shall be more careful. I can picture the future—a long street lined with purple shops, antique dealers standing on their steps bowing as we pass. My wife and I shall be dressed in simple finery, elegance without ostentation, stopping here for brief consultations, giving advice, purchasing a little now and then, followed by our family, the Irish terrier, the nursemaid, and finally the cook, bearing an ancient sauce ladle.—From "Dog Corner Papers," by WILLIAM WHITMAN.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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SPOTTY STOCK MARKET WITH FEW ADVANCES

Some of the Leading Industrials Are Pressed for Sale

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NEW YORK — Financial markets were affected to a large degree by a further drop in wheat prices. March wheat broke more than 6 cents a busnel and the Chicago price is now within about 3 cents of "dollar wheat," a phrase once hailed as a prosperity slogan by the farmers, but one which is now held to spell business depression.

Along with the downward rush of wheat, cotton prices further gave way, and these factors, aided a bit perhaps, by a tightening in the call money rate, stifled what rallying expression the share market might otherwise have given. Bonds were dull.

Opening prices in stocks were fractionally better after the holiday rest, but the market slowly gave way. It was almost a professional affair, with traders on the floor of the stock exchange striving for fractions here and there.

The majority of active issues dropped from 1 to 2 points and were able to rally only moderately in the last hour. Volume was the smallest in some time, the turnover dropping below 2,500,000 shares, the lowest since Jan. 22.

Coppers Resist Selling

Consolidated Gas of New York moved up in advance of the publication of the annual earning statement for 1929, which appeared around noon. The report revealed a further gain in earnings, with $4.75 a share earned on an increased amount of stock. The strength in Consolidated Gas and concurrent advance in Brooklyn Union Gas increases expectation of merger developments. Brooklyn Union also published its earning statement, which was a favorable one.

Surprisingly enough the much abused copper group stood out against the downward trend of prices. Gains of from a fraction to a point or more were the rule for the coppers.

Some observers predict a further gain in stocks of refined metal for February, since consumption was not especially heavy although output was further curtailed. However, the 18-cent-a-pound price has been held well beyond its span of life allotted by bears on the market some time ago. An exception to the general firmness was Calumet & Arizona, which failed to hold its early gain.

Money Market Firmer

The call money market was a trifle firmer. After renewing at 4 per cent, call rate threatened to rise to 4½ per cent, as banks which last week had allowed their reserves to run down in order to place money over the holiday, built them up.

Money should remain a trifle firmer from now until about the middle of March, but no marked increase in rates is anticipated by bankers. End-of-the-month demands should be met without much difficulty, and around the tax date temporary ease should be experienced. What is to come after that depends largely on the extent, if any, of business improvement.

Foreign currencies were firmer. Payment of bankers' bills drawn on New York for last autumn's purchases of cotton and grain, which has kept sterling and other European rates depressed, probably is slowing down, and also the flow of British, Dutch and French funds into American securities may have slackened for the time being.

Money and exchange markets were particularly interested in news that a gold shipment of 30,000,000 francs was made over the week-end from Paris to London. The export of that metal gives substance to the words of President Moreau, head of the Bank of France, that Paris would become a real international money center, and that no interference would be placed on the natural movement of gold.

Paris no longer can be regarded as a bottomless pit for gold. Inasmuch as the Bank of France is the second largest holder of the metal in the world and as Paris has the lowest money rates, some further export of gold is not improbable.

SUBSTANTIAL GAIN IN YEARLY SALES OF J. C. PENNEY CO.

NEW YORK—Total sales of J. C. Penney Company for 1929 amounted to $209,690,417, compared with $176,698,989 in 1928, a gain of $32,991,428, or 18.67 per cent.

During the year 372 stores were added to the Penney chain, making the number in operation on Dec. 31, last, 1395, compared with 1023 at the end of 1928.

Early last year the company sold to the common stockholders two new shares of common stock at $7 a share for each share held.

Plans for 1930 contemplate the payment of $3 a share annually on the common, the first quarterly dividend of 75 cents being payable March 31, next.

Commenting on business last year, E. C. Sams, president, stated: "The 1929 showing is gratifying both on account of the splendid sales volume of more than $32,000,000 over 1928 and on account of the increase in amount of net profit earned. With the natural increase in expansion always attending the establishment of new stores, the company today is in a splendid position to benefit from 1929's heavy expansion program. We are anticipating a sales volume of $245,000,000 for 1930, with a definite increase in earnings due to economy in operation and to a more moderate expansion plan.

"January sales confirm this favorable outlook, with an increase of 17.7 per cent over January, 1929. Conditions throughout the country as reported by our 1400 managers appear sound and promising for the present year."

DAVID PENDER GROCERY

David Pender Grocery Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net profit of $287,715 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent, after allowing for dividend requirements on 30,207 no-par shares of class A preferred stock, to $2.79 a share on 65,070 no-par shares of class B common stock. This compares with net profit of $390,777 in 1928, equal, after class A preferred dividends, to $4.39 a share on 65,000 class B common shares. Net sales for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, were $15,920,689, compared with $14,519,461 in 1928.

EMPIRE PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION

Consolidated statement of Empire Public Service Corporation for December, 1929, shows gross income of $535,553, compared with $495,098 in December, 1928. Net earnings after operating expenses, maintenance and taxes for December, 1929, were $147,137, compared with $111,746 in December, 1928. The corporation announces that its construction budget for 1930 for improvement and extension of service will total $2,000,000.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb.24	Feb.21
33¼	22	..	Abitibi	700	30⅝	29⅜	29⅜	30	
78	64⅞	6	Abitibi pf	200	77⅝	76½	77⅜		
34⅞	23⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	4800	33	32¼	32½	32¾	
20⅝	11½	..	Adv-Rumely	100	17	17	17	17½	
41¼	22	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	..	
..	..	..	Ahumada	200	..	..	..	..	
133⅞	118	3*	Air Reduc	1200	130¾	125⅝	126⅛	128¼	
32	21	2½‡	Airway El	1200	30¼	29	29	29½	
..	2½	..	Ajax Rubber	200	2¼	2	2	2¼	
9	7½	..	Alaska Jun	400	7¾	7½	7½	7½	
34⅛	23	..	Alleghany	19400	32⅜	31⅛	31⅜	31¼	
107½	95½	5½	Alleghany pf ww	100	104½	104½	104½	105	
96¼	89¼	5½	Allegh pf xw	400	96¼	96	96¼	..	
282	255¾	6‡	Allied Chem	3000	270	269	269	271¼	
62¼	49⅜	3	Allis-Chal	1400	58¾	57¼	57¾	58⅛	
26½	20	..	Amal Lea pf	100	25¾	25¼	25¼	25⅛	
21⅞	18	2	Amerada	300	18	18	18	18⅛	
7⅞	6½	..	Am Ag Ch	300	6½	6½	6½	6½	
32¾	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	28	28½	26½	26½	
88	77	2‡	Am Bk Note	200	88	84	85	..	
63	61	3	Am Bk N pf	2061½	61	61½	..	..	
12	7	..	Am Beet S	100	7½	7½	7½	8⅛	
54⅞	40⅛	..	Am Bosch	400	49¼	48¾	49¼	48¾	
253½	246½	2.40	Am Brake	400	250	249¼	249¼	250½	
17⅝	8⅝	..	Am Br Bov	2000	14⅜	13⅜	14⅜	15	
75⅛	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	110	70	68	68	..	
146⅜	117¼	4‡	Am Can	25000	138	134½	134½	137½	
144	140¼	7	Am Can pf	300	141⅞	141½	141⅞	142½	
82½	78½	6	Am Car & F	100	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80	
46	36⅜	2‡	Am Chicle	400	44	43½	43½	43½	
33	26¾	1.60	Am Com Alc	300	27½	27½	27½	27½	
49⅜	35	..	Am European	500	45	45¼	45¼	45¼	
101¼	88⅝	..	Am & FPw	25800	95⅞	92⅝	92⅝	96	
28½	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	200	25⅝	25½	25½	26	
34	27⅜	..	Am Hide pf	100	31	31	31	..	
39½	35¼	3‡	Am Ice	600	38⅜	36¼	36⅜	36¼	
45	35⅜	2½	Am Int Corp	3½3200	43⅜	42	42	43	
105	94⅞	8	Am Loco	200	99⅜	99⅜	99½	99½	
51½	44	3	Am Metals	500	47	46⅜	46⅜	46½	
74	65	7	Am Nat Gas pf	80	72	72	72	..	
1	1½	..	Am Piano	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6½	3½	..	Am Piano pf	10	6½	6½	6½	5¾	
98	77	1‡	Am Pw & Lt	2600	93¼	91½	93	92¾	
107½	100	6	Am P & L 6	300	102½	101½	102½	101½	
82½	75	3	Am P & L pf A	100	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	
86	80	5	Am P&L pf st	200	85⅞	85	85	85¾	
38	30⅛	1½	Am Radiat	5400	35	34½	34⅝	35¼	
135	126¼	7	Am Radiat pf	20	134	134	134	..	
27½	20½	..	Am Repub	500	24	23	23½	23⅜	
100⅞	80½	2‡	Am Roll Mill	1800	94¼	91¾	92½	94¼	
1⅞	½	..	Am Roll M rts	3700	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1½	
64	59	5	Am Saf Raz	2000	64	62⅞	63½	..	
2¾	1¼	..	Am Ship	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..	
78½	69⅞	4	Am Smelt	600	72⅜	71⅜	72¼	71⅞	
51¼	44½	3	Am Stl Fnd	400	48½	47⅞	48	48	
115	110½	7	Am Stl F pf	20	115	115	115	..	
49¼	46½	2‡	Am Stores	100	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	
67	60⅞	5	Am Sugar	100	62½	62½	62½	61	
239½	216	9	Am Tel&T	11000	233½	230⅜	230⅜	233¼	
111	106	7	Am Type pf	10	110¼	110¼	110¼	..	
109¼	88½	1	Am Wat W	8300	104	101¼	101¼	104	
103	99½	6	Am Wat W 6	100	102½	102½	102½	102	
20½	7½	..	Am Wool	3500	19½	18½	19¼	18	
44¾	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	900	42¾	41¼	41⅝	43½	
7½	5	..	Am Writ ct	300	6½	6½	6½	6	
17⅞	8½	..	Am Zinc	300	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	15½	
80⅜	69⅝	7	Anaconda	1600	73¾	72	73¼	72	
46⅞	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	1800	41¼	40¼	40½	40	
27⅜	24½	2	Arch Dan	500	24¼	23⅝	24	24½	
81⅜	76½	7	Armour D pf	200	76½	76½	76½	77	
6¾	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	400	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5¾	
31⅞	27	..	Arm Ill B	1100	30	29⅜	30	31⅜	
64	60	7	Arm Ill pf	30	60	60	60	60	
8⅞	6⅜	..	Arnold Cons	800	8½	7½	8	7½	
28⅜	24¾	1½	Art Metals	100	27½	27½	27½	27½	
43⅞	36½	..	Asso Apparl	1200	43⅜	42¾	43¼	42¾	
34⅞	28	2½	Asso Dry G	700	32	31	31¼	31⅛	
88⅛	85	7	Asso DG 2pf	100	88½	88½	88½	..	
240¼	219⅞	10	Atchison	1300	70½	67½	67½	69¾	
80¾	71⅛	..	Atl G&W	1300	70½	67½	67½	69¾	
62⅝	59	4	Atl G&WI pf	100	61	61	61	..	
42⅞	36¼	1‡	Atl Refin	5000	39¾	38	38⅛	38½	
94	81½	4‡	Atlas Pwd	300	86½	88	88	90⅝	
104⅞	101	..	Atlas Pwd pf	150	103	103	103	..	
238	175½	4‡	Auburn Auto	2200	222	215¼	222	224	
6⅛	3¾	5¾	Austin N	1600	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅝	
81⅜	43¼	..	Aviation	3300	7¾	7½	7⅞	7¾	

—B—

38	30½	1¾	Baldwin	4200	35¼	34¼	34⅜	35	
116	111	7	Baldwin pf	10	115	115	115	115¾	
119⅜	115	7	Balt & O	1100	116¾	116½	116½	116½	
81	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	200	80½	80½	80½	80¼	
1⅝	..	..	Balt & O rts	19300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
77¾	63	3½	Bangor & A	200	75½	74½	74½	76	
77	73½	6½	Barker Br pf	180	74	73½	73½	74	
24¼	20½	2‡	Barnsdall A	700	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	21⅜	
16⅞	13	..	Beacon Oil	200	14½	14½	14½	14½	
104⅞	102¾	7	Beatrice	200	103	103	103	..	
70⅛	60½	3	Beechnut	200	66	65¾	65¾	..	
83¾	80	4.14	Belg NR ppf	400	83⅜	82⅞	83⅜	..	
41⅞	32⅞	2	Bendix	4800	41	39½	40⅛	40¼	
37⅞	31⅛	2	Best & Co	200	34½	33½	34⅛	36¾	
103¾	92	6	Beth Steel	5700	100⅛	98⅜	98¾	100	
127	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	400	126½	126⅜	126½	126½	
56⅜	47⅞	3‡	Bohn Alum	100	51⅜	51½	51½	..	
72	53⅜	4‡	Bon Ami A	100	71	71	71	71	
68¼	60⅛	3	Borden	2900	65	63	64	63⅜	
42	32⅞	4	Borg Warner	2500	40¼	38½	39	39¾	
17½	14¼	..	Briggs	600	15⅞	15½	15¼	15½	
24¾	24¾	..	Brit Steel 1 pf	50	24¾	24¾	24¾	..	
16¼	13	..	Brockway	600	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15½	
73¼	63	4	Bkyn Man T	1200	71¾	70½	70½	71⅛	
90	84⅞	..	Bkyn Man pf	100	87¾	87¾	87¾	..	
176¾	131	5	Bkyn Un G	2900	175½	170	171	174½	
20⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	800	13¾	13¼	13¼	13⅜	
25⅞	14½	..	Bruns Term	400	15⅞	17	17¼	16½	
26⅞	22½	1	*Bucyrus	100	25½	..	25½	25¼	
37⅞	33⅛	2½	*Bucy cv pf	100	36⅞	35¾	35¾	36⅜	
12⅞	9¾	1	Budd Mfg	200	11⅛	11	11	..	
14⅞	8¼	1	Budd Wheel	1300	13	12½	12⅝	12⅜	
51⅜	39⅞	1.60	Bullard	3900	51⅜	48¼	50⅜	51⅜	
34¾	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	2400	34¾	33½	34	34¼	
106½	99½	8	Burns Br A	400	105	104¼	104¼	106	
50⅞	43¼	.80‡	Burroughs	400	47⅜	45⅞	46½	46½	
44⅜	36⅝	2	Bush Term	1800	44	42⅞	43½	43¾	
108	100¼	7	Bush T deb	20	104¼	104¼	105¼	..	
114	109½	7	Bush Big pf	20	111	111	111	..	
4¾	3	.50	Butte Cop	600	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..	
29⅜	16½	..	Butterick	1900	29⅜	26½	27⅞	29	

—C—

74⅞	66⅜	4	Calif Pack	500	74⅞	74¼	74⅞	73¾	
2¼	1	..	Callahan	100	1⅛	1½	1½	..	
89⅞	84⅞	..	Calu & Ariz	200	77½	75½	76½	76¾	
33⅜	29	4½	Calu & Hecla	700	30	29⅝	29⅝	29½	
72¾	63⅛	5	Canada Dry	2100	72⅜	71½	72⅜	71⅜	
226¼	187⅜	10	Can Pac	1200	210¼	208½	208½	212	
32½	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	200	31⅞	31½	31⅞	31⅞	
27⅞	18⅜	..	Capital Adm	100	23⅜	23	23	..	
249¾	192¼	6	Case Thresh	2200	230	223	224¾	233	
68⅜	54	3	Caterpillar	1300	65¼	64⅞	65⅜	64¾	
57½	35½	3	Celotex	7700	53	51	51⅝	52½	
34⅜	30¾	2	Cen Alloy	400	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	32¾	
110	105¼	7	Cen Alloy pf	50	107¾	107¾	107¾	..	
36⅝	31⅝	..	Cen Alloy ct	100	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	32¾	
5	3¾	..	Century Rib	100	4½	4½	4½	..	
65⅜	59⅛	6	Cerro de P	600	61¼	60⅛	61	60½	
50	36	4.20	Checker Cab	7600	48½	46⅛	46⅜	48½	
76	63½	3	Checker Cab	300	74	73	73	73½	
237½	203	10	Ches & O		228½	228	228	230	
62⅜	41¼	..	Chi & Alton		57⅜	53¾	57⅛	57⅜	
152⅛	135⅜	..	Chi Gt West	400	14½	13⅜	13⅜	14¼	
40¾	35½	..	Chi Gt W pf	200	36½	35⅜	35½	37¼	
26⅜	23⅛	..	Chi M & SP	100	24¼	23⅛	24	25⅛	
46¼	41	..	Chi M&SP pf	100	43	41	41⅞	42⅜	
32⅞	25½	..	Chi Pneu	200	28½	28	28	28½	
67⅜	57½	2.40	Childs	200	61	60¾	60½	61½	
43⅜	33¼	3	Chrysler	6900	38	36⅞	37⅜	38¼	
49	40⅛	3.60	City Ice	100	45	45	45	..	
10¼	8⅝	1	City Stores	200	8⅞	8½	8½	8⅞	
34⅜	33	3	Clark Equip	100	37½	37½	37½	38½	
41	30	5	Cluett Peab	100	37	37	37	..	
152⅞	133¼	4	Coca Cola	100	145⅞	145⅛	145⅛	..	
35¾	..	..	Colins & A	400	30	29	29	29½	
97	36⅞	2	Colo F&I	200	52⅞	51	51	53¼	
93⅞	70½	2	Colum Gas	20000	91¼	89⅛	89½	90	
107	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	104½	104½	104½	..	
195¾	168⅛	5‡	Col Carbon	1500	182	179¾	179¾	177¾	
3¼	1	..	Col Carbon rts	3600	1½	1¾	1⅝	1½	
31¾	24⅜	.87	Col Graph	8000	29⅜	28¼	28¼	29¼	
37	31⅞	2	Com Cred	12200	37¾	35¾	37¼	37	
89	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	50	88	88	88	90	
41½	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	4700	42	41½	43¼	40½	
24½	22	2	Com Cr pf B	20	25	25	25	..	
50½	36⅛	1.60	Com Inv Tr	5900	51⅛	49½	50⅝	51¾	
19½	15	..	Com Inv war	100	21	20¼	21	..	
32¾	27¼	1	Com Sol	2200	31⅝	30⅜	30½	31¼	
18¼	12¾	.60	Commonwealth So	2700	17	16⅝	16¾	17	
100	99	..	Commonwith Pow	100	99	99	99	99	
49¾	45¾	2	Conde Nast	100	45½	45¼	45¼	45¾	
18⅜	12½	..	Congoleum	100	17	16⅞	16¾	17	
23	15½	2	Con Film	100	20½	20⅜	20½	20½	
121⅜	96⅝	4	Con Gas	64000	121½	119½	120	120	
25	18	2	Con Film pf		23¼	23¼	23¼	22	
100½	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	100½	100½	100¼	100½	
61	49	6	Con Ry G pf	100	59¼	59½	59¼	59	
2	1	..	Con Textile	100	1¾	1½	1½	1½	
22¼	12	.120	Container A	7300	22½	21	21⅝	22¼	
8½	4¼	..	Container B	3400	8⅝	8¼	8½	8¼	
52½	39	..	Cont Bak A	2300	47¼	45¼	45¼	47¼	
7	5⅝	..	Cont Bak B	1600	6¼	6	6⅛	6¼	
63½	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	1200	63⅜	61⅝	62⅝	63¾	
34½	28	3	Cont Dia Fib	3200	31⅜	30¼	31¼	30¾	
71½	59	2	Cont Ins	100	67	66¼	66¼	66½	
8¼	5⅝	..	Cont Motors	1600	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7½	
23⅞	19½	..	Cont Oil	200	20½	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	
38¾	27⅜	1	Cont Shares	1000	36	34½	34½	35¾	
99⅜	87½	3‡	Corn Prod	2100	94	92¼	92¼	94½	
33	24¼	2	Cotv	800	28⅜	28½	28⅝	28¾	
30	25½	2‡	Cream of Wheat	1400	29¼	28¾	28¾	29¼	
22	10¼	1½	Crosley	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝	
53⅞	43	..	Crown Cork	200	49⅜	49⅛	49⅜	49¼	
18½	17	1	Crown Zell	500	18⅛	18	18⅛	17¾	
114½	110	7	Crucible pf	180	114	114	114	114½	
7⅛	..	..	Cuba Cane ctfs	1800	½	..	½	..	
1⅛	¾	..	Cuba Cane pf	700	1⅛	&	1⅛	1	
3¾	2	..	Cuba Cane pf	700	3	3	3	3	
16	9	..	Cuba Co	600	15	14	14½	14½	
9	7⅛	..	Cub Am S	100	8	8	8	8¼	
65⅝	58½	..	Cub Am S pf	110	65½	65½	65½	..	
48	45	4	Cudahy	100	45	45	45	45	
11⅜	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	10000	10⅜	10¼	10⅝	10⅝	
17⅜	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	1600	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	16½	
77⅞	64	3½‡	Cutler	200	73	73	73	72⅞	

—D—

40	28⅝	..	Davis	3100	39	37½	37⅝	38⅝	
181	161½	9	Del & Hud	300	174¼	173½	173¼	173	
153	116	4‡	Del Lac&W	300	140½	140½	140½	144¾	
75⅞	60	..	Denv RG pf	200	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72½	
250½	195⅜	8	Det Edison	300	243	240	240	240	
42½	30⅞	2.40‡	Devoe & R A	200	42½	40	41⅝	39¾	
158	139	8	Diamond M	450	156	155	155	155	
8⅝	6⅜	1	Dome Mines	400	7½	7½	7½	7½	
24½	20¼	1.20	Dom Stores	100	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	
131	112¼	4‡	Dupont	2800	125¼	122¼	123	124¼	
1½17½	114½	.6	Dupont deb	900	116	115½	116	116⅜	
17	15	..	Duplan Silk	300	18¼	18	18¼	17	

—E—

212¾	175¾	5‡	East Kodak	2400	207½	202¼	205	205½	
125	120⅞	6	East Kod pf	10	125	25	125	..	
37⅞	33	3	Eaton Axle	800	38⅛	36⅝	36⅝	35½	
105	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	500	99	97¾	97¾	99⅞	
110¾	106¼	7	El Auto L pf	20	107½	107½	107½	..	
6¾	5¾	..	Elec Boat	200	6¼	6	6	6	
66⅛	49⅜	..	Elec P&L	9300	62¼	60¾	61	61	
109¾	106½	7	Elec P&L pf	300	109½	109¼	109½	109½	
79¼	69¾	5	Elec Sto Bat	800	75½	74½	75½	74¼	
7⅝	4¼	..	Emer-Br A	100	5	5	5	5	
37¾	39¼	1‡	Eng P S	3000	54	52¾	53	53½	
44	39⅜	2½	Equit Bldg	200	43½	43¼	43½	43¼	
⅛	⅛	..	Erie rts	25500	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
63¾	56⅛	..	Erie	1300	60¼	58¾	59	59⅝	
39½	35	..	Eureka Vac	100	36½	36½	36½	..	
30⅝	18½	2½‡	Evans Auto L	700	27	25¼	26¾	27	
12	7¾	.80	Fed Motor T	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	
37⅝	32½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	100	35½	35½	35½	36	
70⅞	45½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	400	80	80	80	78	
31⅜	26	1.60	Firestone	500	26¾	26	26¼	..	
86⅜	79¾	6	Firestone pf	500	80¾	80¼	80⅜	81¼	
61⅜	50⅝	2½	First Nat St	2200	56½	55	55	56¾	
4¼	..	..	Fisk Rubber	1400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞	
20	13	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	220	18	17¼	17¼	18	
19⅞	12¾	..	Fisk 1pf cv	20	17	16	17	17	
45	42½	..	Florsheim S	200	45	45	45	..	
43⅞	37	3	Follansbee B	300	40¼	39	39	41	
68½	60⅛	3	Foster & Wh	100	66	66	66	..	

—G—

9¼	8⅝	..	Gabriel A	800	8¼	7¾	7¾	8⅛	
7⅜	3½	..	Gardner M	600	6¼	5¾	5¾	5⅞	
16½	12	..	Gen Am Inv	1100	15	14½	14½	14½	
108¾	99⅝	4‡	Gen Am Tk	2300	105⅜	102⅝	103¾	105	
89¾	49½	4	Gen Asphalt	200	83	83	83	84	
125	115	9	Gen Bak pf	10	118	115	115	..	
38½	25½	2	Gen Bronze	100	33	32	32	..	
32⅛	26	..	Gen Cable	100	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	30	
74⅜	65⅝	4	Gen Cable A	300	70½	70½	70½	70½	
78⅜	60⅛	1.60	Gen Cable B	40000	72½	71	71⅜	72½	
113⅜	113⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	700	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	
55⅝	46⅜	3	Gen Foods	2500	51⅞	50½	50⅝	51¼	
76½	64½	1½‡	Gen G&E A	700	70½	68	68½	71¼	
120½	117¼	8	Gen G&E 8

STEEL TRADE CONTINUES AT A GOOD PACE

Operations in Last Week Gained 1½ P. C.—Buying Still Less Than Year Ago

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—A little more uncertainty has crept over the steel industry. Operations increased only 1½ per cent of capacity for the last week, compared with a weekly increase of 3 per cent during the first half of February and an increase by 5 per cent weekly during January.

Moreover, it is recognized that the chief support as to steel demand has come from the railroads and builders, whose support cannot be counted on indefinitely.

The prospects are that purchasing of freight cars will be materially less in the next few weeks, there perhaps being only 10,000 cars in sight, and many of these may not be purchased for two or three months. Neither can the present unusually brisk demand for steel for building purposes be expected to be maintained steadily.

The automobile industry is being counted on heavily to make up for any slack in other major lines of consumption, yet this industry cannot be expected to consume as much steel as in 1929, in view of the large surplus of cars at the end of the year and the stock market slump of last fall, which impaired the purchasing power of the country.

Steel makers are also depending on better orders for oil and gas pipe lines, a style of business which has been rather quiet in the last few months. Iron and steel jobbers in the New York metropolitan district find that the volume of business this month is lighter than during January, though that month is usually the poorest month of the year.

Expect Higher Sheet Prices

Orders from the steel jobbers are about as numerous, but the tonnage per order is less. This perhaps signifies that consumption of steel generally is not as brisk as in many years at this time, and would indicate, too, that the main support of the steel market has come from two or three large consumers rather than from the general run of steel users.

Generally speaking, there is still a feeling of optimism throughout the industry. Some attribute the hesitation just now to the theory that the present is a period of transition from the era of early winter buying to that of spring purchasing.

The general operating rate is 81 per cent of capacity compared with 88 per cent at this time last year.

It is estimated that the production of semi-finished steel is 5 to 10 per cent greater than that of finished steel. This indicates that the steel makers are building up a reserve supply of raw steel to take care of the spring demand which is expected to be as large as usual.

Another important development is the preparation to secure higher steel prices for second quarter shipment, quotations which should be announced within another two weeks. Steel sheets will probably be among the first items to be advanced since it is claimed that profits are not satisfactory at present prices.

Some sheet makers have already established minimum quotations which are somewhat higher than current levels.

The eastern makers of steel plates have already stiffened prices somewhat in some cases, charging 1.95c a pound, Coatesville, Pa., or 2.12 1-2c a pound, delivered at New York.

Iron and steel scrap prices are tending higher, and two or three advances by 25c a ton each have been effected in the Chicago district.

Tin plate production is at 75 to 80 per cent of capacity, which is about 15 per cent below the rate a year ago at this time and 10 per cent below the average rate of the last four years. It is reported that 10 per cent more acreage will be planted to peas this year than last.

Nonferrous Metals

Demand for steel wire has improved materially, particularly manufacturers' wire. February sales of wire by one of the Youngstown producers will be larger than in January and greater than in January of last year. Demand for wire products from jobbers is slow.

The Department of Commerce reports that awards of fabricated structural steel during January were 261,800 tons compared with 319,550 tons in December and with 265,650 tons in January of last year. However it is probable that the showing for this month will be much more favorable.

Pig iron business continues to be rather sluggish, with comparatively few inquiries and orders in lots of 1,000 tons or better. One of the largest purchases in the East involved 5,000 tons for the General Fire Extinguisher Co., which was from makers in Buffalo, Massachusetts and Alabama.

Alabama producers are pressing sales vigorously into northern markets and this keen competition makes the price situation rather uncertain. A cast iron pipe maker on the Delaware River is said to have bought a large tonnage, possibly 10,000 tons.

Pig iron shipments are very brisk, and it is certain that stocks at consumers' plants are very light. Very little iron has been purchased for second quarter shipment. Indications are, therefore, that there will be a steady volume of iron sales for several weeks to come.

The metals situation has been influenced somewhat by action taken by the Senate as regards duties on the metals. The duty on raw and scrap aluminum was reduced from 5 to 2 cents a pound. It is suggested that this may reduce the selling price of aluminum and make that metal more competitive with copper. The duty on zinc was advanced somewhat in that the sliding scale of ½ cent to 1½ cents per pound was abolished in favor of a flat rate of 1½ cents.

The Senate passed a sliding scale duty on antimony which importers are against, claiming that it makes too much uncertainty as to the ultimate price of antimony, since the market quotation may fluctuate while the antimony is in transit from China. The amount of duty is determined by the selling price in this country. The price of silver declined when the proposal to impose a duty of 30 per cent was defeated.

Metal business has been rather light. A buyers' strike still prevails in copper. Present quotations have been in effect since April 16, 1929, but consumers are still hopeful that there will be a sharp mark down of price. Tin prices have been steady.

Lead prices broke sharply at London, but producers here refused to reduce prices. The zinc market is quiet.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	48⅝	48⅜
Ala Gt Sou 5s	102½	102½
Albany P W P 6s	91⅛	91⅛
Aleghany 5s '44	101⅜	101⅜
Alleghany 5s '49	101⅜	101⅜
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	78	78
Am Chain deb 6s '31	100	100
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	100½	100¼
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	94⅛	94
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	73⅜	73⅜
Am Smelting 5s '47	101¼	100⅞
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅜	103⅜
Am T & T 4s '36	98	95
Am T & T 6s	101½	101⅛
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	154	150½
Am T & T col 5s '46	103⅞	103½
Am T & T '65	101¼	101⅛
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105⅜	105⅜
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100⅛	100¼
Am WW⅞Elec deb 6s '75	106⅛	106
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84	84
Associated Oil 6s '35	102½	102⅛
Atch T&SF adp 4s '95 sta	89½	89½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92⅜	92⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s	136	136
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	75	75
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	106	106
B&O 1st 4s '48	92	92
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	84⅜	84⅜
B&O cv 4½s '33	99¼	99¼
B&O rfg 5s '95	102⅛	102⅛
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	103¼	103¼
B&O 6s series D	101⅜	101⅜
B&O rfg 6s '95	100½	100½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103	102⅜
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101⅞	101⅞
Bing & Bing 5½s '60	90	90
Boston & Me 5½s '67	98	97¾
Boston & NY Air Line 4s '55	81½	81½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	40	40
Bow-Billmore s f g 7s '34	104	104
Bklyn-Man Tr s f 6s '68	97½	97¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	97⅛	97¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93¾	93¾
Can Nor Pac 5s	101½	101¼
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	101⅜	101⅜
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	95¼	95¼
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	99½	99¼
Cen Dist Tel 5s	103	103
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102⅜	102½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	56	56
Ches & O 4½s B	94⅜	94¼
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65	64½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	72¾	72¾
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92⅜	92
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	88⅜	88⅜
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	99½	99½
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	104⅞	104⅝
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108¾	108¼
Chi & Nw 7s '30	100½	100½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '88	88⅛	88⅛
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	96¾	96¾
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	94	93⅝
Chi Ter Ha & SE 5s '60	97½	97½
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	86¾	86¾
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104⅞	104⅝
Chile Copper 5s '47	95½	95
Cin Wab M 4s	85½	85½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	2¾	102¾
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	99¼	99¼
Colonial 6s ct	28	82
Colum Gas & E 5s '25 Apr	100	100
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	100	99⅝
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	86½	85⅛
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	93	93
Con gas 5½s '45	105½	105½
Consum Pow Uni 5s '52	102⅝	102⅝
Container Corp 5s ct '43	80½	80½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	101	100¾
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	41	41
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	8¾	68⅛
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ct	35	35
Cuban Dom 7½s	39	39
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101⅜	101⅜
Cuyamel Fruit s '40	102¾	102¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92	91¾
Del & Hudson 7s '30	100½	100½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	100½	100¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '3	93¾	93¾
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	97¼	97¼
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	96½	96½
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	89¾	89⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '33	100⅝	100⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	103	103
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	94⅜	94⅜
Duquesne P &L 4½s '67	98¼	98¼
Erie cv 4s A '53	83½	83½
Erie cv 4s B '53	83½	83½
Erie 5s '67	95⅜	95⅜
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101¼	101
Erie gen lien	80	80
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	101	101
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	96	96
Fla East Coast 5s '74	58	58
Gen Cable 5½s '47	100¾	100¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅜	102⅜
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	96⅞	96⅞
Goodyear 5s '57	92½	92½
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	91	91
Gould Coupler 6s '40	70	70
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104⅞	104⅞
Great Northern 5s '73 C	104	104
Great Northern 5½s '52	110	109¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	110¾
Green Bay & West deb B	32	25⅞
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98½	98
Hud & Manhat adj 5s '57	77½	77
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	95½	95
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103¾	103¾
Ill Cen 4½s '66	98¾	98¾
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92¾	92¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97⅜	97¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	65⅝	65⅝
Inter Rap Tran 5s ct a'66	66	66
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	54⅝	54½
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	74	74
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	94½	94½
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	105	103¾
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	89⅞	89¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	96	96
Int Tel Tel 4½s '52	89½	89½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	121	118
Int Tel & Tel 5s	96½	96½
Kan City Ft&cMem 4s '36	95¾	95½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100	100
Keith 6s '46	82	82¼
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	88½	88½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	100¾	100¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103⅜	103⅜
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	80	79¼
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99¼	99¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	81⅜	81⅜
Lehigh Val Coal 6s '33	100	100
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	95	94½
Long Island deb 5s '37	98½	98½
L&N 3s '30	100½	120½
Lou Lin Loa 5½s '53	99¼	99¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	91½	91½
McCrory 5½s '41	98½	98½
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	103	103
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100⅜	100⅜
Mil El Ry & Lt 4s '31	99½	99½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98⅜	98⅜
Min St P & SSM 6s '46	96	96
Mo K & T 4s 40 '62	86⅜	86⅜
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	101¼	101¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	75	74⅝
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99¼	99
M E T R 4s	88	88
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	87⅜	87½
N O T & M 5½s '54	102½	102½
NYCHR deb 4s '34	96¼	95¼
NYC&HR rfg 4s 1m 5s 2013	105½	105½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107¼	107
NY Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	94¼	94¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	95	95
NY Chi & StL 5½s '75	107⅛	107
NY Chi & St L 6s A '32	101⅜	101⅜
NY Chi & St L 6s '32	102¼	102¼
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	93¾	93¾
NY GELHP 5s '48	105¼	105¼
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	75	75
NY NH&H 4½s '67	91⅜	91⅜
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	93½	93½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	56¼	56¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106¾	106¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99½	99½
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110½	110½
NY W'chester & B 4s '46	88⅝	88⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s '83	101½	100⅝
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	99½	99½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65½	65½
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	90	90
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	96	96
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	104½	104½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112½	112¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100⅛	100⅛
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	104½
Ohio Pub Ser 5s '47	112	112
Ohio Pub Ed 6s '48	105½	105½
Otis Steel 6s '41	101½	101½
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	60¼	60¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101⅛	101⅜
Pac Gas & Elec 6s 1st '38	94¼	94¼
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100	100
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102½	102½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	93	93
Paramount Ls Laehld 6½s '53	81	81
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101	100⅛
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	98⅜	99½
Parmlee Trans 6s '44	78½	78
Penn Dixie Cem 6s '41	80½	80½
Penn R R 4¾s '63	98¼	98¼
Penn R R 5s '64	103	103¼
Penn R R gen 5s '68	106½	106½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108¾	108¾
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	102	102
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	103½	103½
Pere Marq 5s '58	103½	103½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	91	90¾
Phil Co 5s '67	98½	98½
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	98⅜	98⅜
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	86¾	86¾
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	95½	95
Philippine Ry 4s '37	29	28½
Phila El 4½s	98¼	98¼
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	103½	103½
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	98½	98⅜
Portland Railway 5s '30	99½	99½
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	98⅜	98⅜
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94	93¾
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	96½	96½
Pub Svc E & G '70	96	95¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	100
Read rfg 4½s '97	97⅛	97⅛
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96	96
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	96½	96½
Revere Invest Br 6s	103	103
Richfield Oil 6s	95⅜	95
St L & S F 4s A '50	89½	89½
St L & S F 5½s '78	90¼	90
St L & S F gen 5s '31	100⅜	100¼
St L & S F 5s B '50	100⅛	100⅛
St L & S F gen 6s '31	74½	74½
St L & S F 1st 4s '89	87½	87½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	104⅜	104⅜
Scioto Val & N E 4s '89	85¼	84¾
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	68	68
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	60	60
Seabd A L con 6s '45	74⅜	74⅜
Sears Roebuck 3⅞s	101⅜	101⅜
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93¼	93¼
Shell Union 5s '47	94	93½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	46	45
Shell Un 5s ct ww	98¾	98¾
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	97	96¾
Sinclair Cn C 6s '30 D	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100⅝	100⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101½	101½
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	95	95
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	91	91
Smith A O 6½s '33	101¾	101¾
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41 nw	102⅝	102¼
So Pacific col 4s '49	90⅛	90⅛
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92	92
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	98⅜	98⅜
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	90¼	90¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	89½	89½
So Ry con 5s '94	107¾	107¾
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104¼	104¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102½	102
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	89	89
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	42	42
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106½	106½
Tex Corp 5s '44 rct	101	100½
Tex & Pac 1st 6s 2000	107¼	107¼
Tex Pac 5s C '79	100½	100½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	100⅝	100⅝
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '30	100	100
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	103
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100¼	100¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100.0	102½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99½	99½
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	107¾	107¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	98¼	98¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	97⅛	97¼
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	70	70
US Rubber 5s '47	87	86 1-2
US Rubber 7 1-2s '30	100 3-4	100 3-4
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	92 5-8	92 5-8
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98 1-4	98 1-4
Util Pow & Lt 5 1-2s '47	87 1-2	87 1-2
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100 1-2	100 1-4
Wabash 5s B '76	99 1-2	99 1-2
Walworth 6s '45	89	89
Warner Quinn 6s '39	85	84 1-2
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	104	103 3-8
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103	103
West Maryland 4s '52	80 1-2	80 1-2
Western Pac 5s A '46	98	98
Western Un r e 4 1-2s '50	96 1-2	96 1-2
Western Un 5s '51	101	100 5-8
Western Un col 5s '38	100 3-8	100 3-8
Wheeling Stl 4 1-2s B '53	88 1-8	88 3-8
Wheeling Steel 5 1-2s '48	101 3-8	101
White Eagle Oil 5 1-2s	103	102 7-8
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	35	34 3-4
Youngstown Sheet 5s	101	100 7-8
Wis Cen 4s S & F D div '36	81 1-2	81 1-2
Winch R Arms 7 1-2s '41	100	100

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Feb 24	Feb 21
3½s rg '47	99.13	99.13	99.13	99.15	99.14
1st 4¼s '47	100.30	101	100.29	100.29	100.31
4th 4¼s '38	101.6	101.8	101.6	101.8	101.6

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	71	71
Akershus 5s '63	91¾	91¾
Antioquia 7s C '45	74½	74½
Antioquia 7s D '45	73¾	73¾
Antwerp 5s '58	95	94¾
Argentine 5½s '62	92¼	92¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	97	96¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	96½	96½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99¼	97
Argentine Gov 6s Mar 15½	94⅞	97½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96¾	96¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	97⅞	97½
Australia 4½s '57	82¼	82
Australia 5s '55	89	88
Australia 5s '57	88½	88¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103¾	103¾
Austria Hydro 6½s rct	83½	82
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	87⅜	87⅛
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	95½	95½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93½	93½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103¼	102¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107	107
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111	110¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108	107⅞
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	116	116
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110⅝	½10
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	88⅛	88
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	74½	74
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	75½	75½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	91¼	91
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103½	103⅛
Brazil 6½s 26-'57	77	76½
Brazil 6½s 27-'57	77	76½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	96⅛	96
Bremen 7s '35	101	78
Budapest (City) 6s '62	78	84⅛
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	84⅛	84½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	84½	84½
Can (Dom) 5s '36	98¾	100
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100	103
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103	107¼
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	107¾	89
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	89	88
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88	94
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94¼	95⅜
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	95⅜	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89½	89
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	89	101⅛
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101⅛	78
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	78	76½
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	76½	75½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	75⅝	96¼
Copn'h (City) 5s '52	96¼	94½
Copn'h Tel 5s '54	94½	100
Costa Rica 7s '51	100¼	103⅝
Cundl (Rep) 6½s '59	72¾	110½
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110¼	91½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91½	100¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100¼	104⅜
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104⅜	98¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98¾	98¼
Dresden 7s '45	98¼	102
Dutch E I 5½s Nov '53	102	103⅝
Duke Power 6s	103⅞	105
Est R R Co 7s '54	105¼	81⅛
Finland 5½s '58	81⅛	96⅞
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	96⅞	97½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97½	100⅛
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100⅛	106⅜
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107	120⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120⅝	107
French (Rep) 7½s '42	107⅜	104½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	89⅜	89¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	83¼	83
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	83¼	83
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	84½	84
Germ G E 6s '48	93½	99
Germ G E 6½s '40 exwar	99	96
Good Hope I&CSW 7s '45	96¼	86½
Greek 6s '68	86½	86¼
Harpen 6s '49 ww	93⅝	87¼
Hungary Mun 7s '46	87¼	93¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	93¼	87½
Iiseder Steel 6s '48 ct	87½	96½
Irish Free State 5s '60	96½	87½
Iiseder Steel 6s '48 ct	87½	96¼
Irish Free State 5s '60	96¼	95
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95½	98⅞
Italy (King) 7s '51	99	99¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99¾	96⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	96¼	103⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103¼	79
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	79	74¼
Karstadt 6s '43	74¼	139
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	95⅝	193
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	97⅜	238
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103½	1407
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103½	2026
Medellin 6½s '54	68¾	268
Mex 6s small A '33	25⅛	0252
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90⅝	193
Minas 6½s '58 CT	74½	7.03
Montecatin 7s '37	31⅝	86
Montevid (City) 7s '52	100¾	87
New So Wales 5s '57	85⅜	85½
New So Wales 5s '58	85½	1.0805
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104¼	193
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	87	268
Norway Bank 5s '67	97¼	193
Norway (King) 5s '63	97¼	1.193
Norway (King) 6s '65	101¼	103
Norway (King) 6s '44	103	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	102¼	91½
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	92	88¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	88¼	98¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	98¾	91¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	91½	105½
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103½	103¼
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	106	105⅝
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	76	76
Peru 6s '60	75½	75½
Peru 6s '61	75½	75
Peru 7s '59	93¾	93⅜
Poland 6s '40	75¾	75½
Poland 7s '47	83½	83
Poland 8s '50	94	93⅝
Rhine West '53 ww	92½	92½
Rhinelbe 7s 46 war	96¾	96¾
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	74½	74½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	69	68½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	79	79
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	96¼	96
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90½	90¼
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	83	83
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	65½	105½
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	93	93
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	84	84
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	91	91
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	100	100
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	67	66
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	97½	97¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	92½	92½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	91¼	91
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	98¾	98¼
Saxon State 6s '46	91	91
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108	107⅝
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	81	80
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	91	80¼
Siemens 6½s ct '51	105	105
Silesia Bk 6s '47	75	75
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	75½	75½
Solssons (City) 6s '36	103½	103½
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	104¼	104
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108⅛	108
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	103	103¼
Tokio El Pow 6s '53	98	98⅛
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90	89¾
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	90⅜	90¼
Tyrol 7½s '55	97	97
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104½	104½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	87¾	87¾
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	87	87
Unterelbe 6s '53	85½	94½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96¾	96¼
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	106½	106½
Vienna 6s '52	85⅜	85½
Venetian Mig Bk 7s '52	90½	90
Warsaw 7s '58	76¾	76½
Westphalia El 6s '53	81⅞	81¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	96	96¾

APPROVE L. & N. BOND ISSUE

WASHINGTON — Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has been authorized by Interstate Commerce Commission to issue $15,000,000 first and refunding mortgage 4 1-2 per cent bonds, series C, and $5,000,000 unified 50-year 4 per cent bonds which will be sold at not less than 92.5 per cent of par and accrued interest and proceeds used to reimburse its treasury to meet maturing indebtedness and provide funds for additions and betterments.

OIL MERGER UNDER WAY

LOS ANGELES — Active negotiations for acquisition of Pacific Western Oil Corporation by Richfield Oil Company are under way. However, discussions are still in preliminary stages, but are along the line of an exchange of shares. Acquisition of Pacific Western would give Richfield 17,500 barrels daily additional production, the present rate of output under conservation plan.

WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY

Westmoreland Coal Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $144,486 after all charges and taxes, compared with $182,030 in 1928.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's whol

TRADING STILL HESITANT IN LONDON MARKET

New Government Loan Is Launched—Match Shares Feature Internationals

By Special Cable

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LONDON—Stock exchange sentiment is unchanged, with general disinclination to go beyond ordinary day-to-day commitments. Values are continuing their slow decline.

The market has been surprised by the unexpected launching of the Government loan, a 4½ per cent issue at a price of 95, redeemable at par in 1940-44. The lists open for cash subscriptions Wednesday, closing at the latest on Thursday, but holders of 5½ per cent Treasury bonds maturing on May 15 have the option until March 8 to convert their bonds into the new issue at £105 10s. per £100 bond.

The new loan yields a flat rate of £4 14s. 9d. per cent but, allowing for redemption at the end of the maximum tenure, the return is a fraction over 5 per cent. There were left outstanding at the last conversion operation £55,000,000 of the bonds due May 15, Chancellor Snowden having evidently determined to use the cash proceeds of the last conversion loan principally to effect a reduction in the volume of Treasury bills outstanding.

The initial effect of the announcement of the new loan was a bear point upon the gilt-edge group, which opened 3-16 lower but which later in the morning showed a stronger tendency.

Inveresk paper is at 8 1-2, its report being in line with expectations, and the financial position of the company being clearly much more involved than had been previously realized. Eventual recovery is possible but careful nursing is called for, not only in the case of the parent company but of the subsidiaries as well.

Rhodesians Quieter and Lower

The Rhodesians are off, on a falling volume of business all around. Chartered is offered at 4s. 10½d., a closer study of the annual report emphasizing the static nature of the trading profits, and the company's dependence upon the results of share operations is not liked. The future hinges upon the rate of development of admittedly wealthy Rhodesian copper properties but the company is steadily assuming the role of a wealthy South African finance house.

India Tyre Company's 1929 profit at £130,426 were fully up to expectations. The remaining £100,000 in £1 preference shares are to be issued at 21s. The capital is already predominantly British.

The match group is the best feature of the international market, but the remainder of the group is undecided awaiting the New York opening today. Brazil tractions are off.

Rubber is firm.

The expected arrival here of Governor Harrison of the Federal Reserve Bank is causing keen interest here since his conversations with Governor Norman of the Bank of England are expected to provide a basis for a joint determination on their part as to what extent a policy of cheaper money may be practicable.

Discount Rates Weakening

The open-market discount rate here is still weakening. Three-months bills sold today at 3⅜, which would be appropriate for a 4 per cent Bank of England rate, but a change in the latter is not expected this week. Call money is in moderate supply at 3½ to 4 per cent which, it is anticipated, will rule for the greater part of the week.

News of the participation by Paris in a Chilean loan of 60,000,000 gold francs, of which France will take 35,000,000, the balance going to Holland and Switzerland, encourages hopes here that French lenders are keener to meet the needs of foreign borrowers, this helping to ease the future strain upon London.

Markings on the official list Friday were 5059, compared with 5498 Feb. 14. The Financial News index of British shares on Friday was 84.1 per cent, compared with 85.7 per cent on the corresponding day the week previous.

NEW YORK CURB

(Continued from Page 11)

1 Superheater	43 1-8	43 1-8	43 1-8		
1 Swift & Co new	32 1-8	32 1-8	32 1-8		
T					
1 Tampa El	69 3-4	69 3-4	69 3-4		
14 Technicolor Inc	80	79	79		
3 Teck Hugh Gold	6	6	6		
3 Thermoid Co	23 1-8	23	23 1-8		
8 Third Nat Invest	42	41	41		
1 Tonopah Belm Dev	1-4	1-4	1-4		
5 Transamer Corp	46 1-2	46 1-4	46 1-4		
20 Transamer C m r	2	2	2		
8 Transcont Air Tr	9 3-4	9	9		
16 Tri Cont Corp	15 7-8	15 1-4	15 1-2		
1 Tri Cont Corp pf	82 1-4	82 1-4	82 1-4		
1 Tri Cont Corp w	6 7-8	6 7-8	6 7-8		
10 Tubize Art Silk B	131 1-8	131 1-8	131 1-8		
U					
4 Ulen & Co	18 3-4	18 3-4	18 3-4		
2 Ungerleider Fin C	34	34	34		
1 Union Am Inv	35	35	35		
1 Un Carr Pat	15 1-2	15 1-2	15 1-2		
1 Un Corp war	20	20	20		
5 Un Dry Dock	7 5-8	7 1-2	7 5-8		
40 Uni Founders Cp	43 3-8	43	43		
20 Uni Elec Stks	1	1	1		
49 United Gas	29 3-4	29 1-8	29 1-8		
13 Un Lt&Pow A	41 7-8	39 5-8	39 3-4		
1 Un Lt&Pw cv pf	107 3-8	107 3-8	107 3-8		
20 US&Int Sec 2nd	69	68 1-4	68 1-2		
1 US Dairy Prod A	59	59	59		
4 US Elec Power	20	19 3-4	19 3-4		
1 US Dairy Prod B	18	18	18		
2 US Gypsum	46	45	45		
190 US Gypsum pf	110	110	110		
1 U S Rubber reclaim	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛		
1 United Verde Ext	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜		
1 Utilities Equities	16⅛	16	16		
40 Utilities Pow & Lt	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛		
1 Util P&Lt B ctf	58	58	58		
3 Utility & Industries	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜		
V					
13 Vacuum Oil	93⅛	92¼	92¼		
4 Vick Finance	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜		
W					
1 Wayne Pump	13½	13½	13½		
2 Wenden Cop Min	½	½	½		
1 West Air Express	39½	39½	39½		
DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)					
10 Alum 5s'52	102 1-4	102 1-4	102 1-4		
11 Am G&E 5'23	94 1-2	94 3-8	94 1-2		
2 Am P&L 6s 1016	106 1-2	106 1-2	106 1-2		
8 AmRolM 5s'43	99 1-2	99 3-8	99 3-8		
5 AtnalPow 5s'56	96 7-8	96 7-8	96 7-8		
4 Asso G&E 5s'58	79 3-4	79 3-4	79 3-4		
16 AssoTelUtil 5 1-2	104 1-4	103 1-4	103 1-4		
195 B&O 4 1-2s '60	99 1-4	99	99		
1 B&M 6s m '33	101	101	101		
2 CanPac Rv5s'54	100 1-4	100 1-4	100 1-4		
1 Caro P&L 5s'58	99 3-4	99 3-4	99 3-4		
8 CentSE 5 1-2 '54	81 1-2	81 1-2	81 1-2		
5 CentStEl 5s'48	78 7-8	78 1-2	78 7-8		
1 CenStP&L 5s'48	89 3-4	89 3-4	89 3-4		
2 CitiesSer 5s '66	83	83	83		
3 Cities S P 5½s'52	86 5-8	86 5-8	86 5-8		
9 Cudahy P 5s '48	99 3-4	99 1-2	99 3-4		
3 Det Int Bge 7s'52	54	52 1-2	52 1-2		
5 Det Int B 6 1-2s'52	75	75	75		
2 Dix G Gas A 7'ar	79	79	79		
2 Ed El Ill 5s'33	100 3-4b	100 3-4	100 3-4		
1 El P&L 5s2030 wi	92 3-4	92 3-4	92 3-4		
2 Em G&R 5 1-2s'42	84 1-4	84 1-4	84 1-4		
1 Fed Wat 5 1-2s'54	92 1-4	92 1-4	92 1-4		
4 Pirest C M 5s'48	90 1-2	90 1-4	90 1-2		
1 Fisk Rub 5 1-2s'31	63	63	63		
7 Fla P&Lt 5s'54	86 3-8	86	86 3-8		
11 Gatineau P 5s'56	91 1-2	91 1-8	91 1-8		
5 Gen Rayon 6sA'48	72 1-2	72	72 1-2		
9 GThEn 6s'44 137	136 7-8		136 3-8		
3 GenWW&ES8'44	95	95	95		
2 GeorgiaPow 5s'67	96 5-8	96 5-8	96 5-8		
12 Gulf Oil Pa 5s'37 101	100 3-4	100 3-4			
2 Hous G G s A '43 70	59	79			
10 Hygra P 6s A '49 66 1	75	33			
1 I P&L 5½s m '54 97 1-2	97 1-4	97 1-4			
8 Inden O 6s '39	100 5-8	100 5-8	100 3-8		
101 Insull U I 6s '40 106 1-4	105 3-8	105 3-8			
3 In P S 1s E '57 98 1-2	98 1-2	98 1-2			
1 Int Sec A 5s '47 82	82	82			
1 Int P 5s '57 85 3-4	85 3-4	85 3-4			
3 Inv B of S 5s '47 88	88	88			
2 In E 5s A '47 xw 75	75	75			
1 K G&E 6s A 2022 102 1-4	102 1-4	102 1-4			
2 Kenv 6s 36 xw 78 1-2	78 1-2	78 1-2			
4 K G&C 5 1-2s '50 101	100 3-4	100 3-4			
2 Kop & C 5s '47 98	97 7-8	98 7-8			
3 LehPS 6s A 2026 103 3-4	103 1-2	103 3-4			
1 LMcN & L 5s '42 92	92	92			
6 La P&L 5s '57 94	93 5-8	94			
2 M & Co 7½s '30 100 3-3	100 3-4	100 3-4			
1 Narragan 5s '57 99	99	99			
1 Nat P S 5s 78 76 3-4	76 3-4	76 3-4			
2 Neb P 6s A 2022 107 1-8	108 1-8	107 1-8			
11 NY Fo I 5½s '48 86	86	86			
14 N Y Pow&Lt 4½s '67 92¼	92	92¼			
10 NoAm Ed 5s '69 95½	94¾	94¾			
10 Nor In Pub 85s '69 99¾	99¼	99⅜			
7 N west Pur 6s '60 99¼	99¼	99¼			
1 Ohio Pow 5s B '52 100	100	100			
6 Ohio Pow 4½s D '56 92½	92½	92½			
1 Oswego RovP 6s '31 99½	99½	99½			
1 PennDock&Ware 6s '49 97	97	97			
5 Penn OhEd6s'30 xw 101⅞	101⅞	101⅞			
1 Penn O Ed 5½s B '59 95½	95½	95½			
1 Peop L&Pow 5s'79 ww 75⅞	75⅞	75⅞			
1 Pitts Steel 6s '48 102	102	102			
2 Potomac Ed 5sE'56 96¾	96¾	96¾			
1 Pug SdP&L 5½s '49 100½	100½	100½			
1 QueensB Gas 4½sA'52 102½	102½	102½			
1 San Ant P S 5sB'58 92½	92½	92½			
6 Simmons 5s '44 98	98	98			
2 Snider Pack 6s '32 71	70¼	71			
3 SEPL 6s A 2025 xw 104½	104⅜	104½			
1 South Cal Ed 5s '44 101	101	101			
10 So Cal Ed 5s '51 100¾	100¾	100¾			
4 So Cal Ed 5s '52 101	100¾	101			
1 So N G 6s '44 93 1-4	93 1-4	93 1-4			
1 So W P&L 6s A '22 103 1-8	103 1-8	103 1-8			
10 Stn P&L 6s '57 98 5-8	98 3-8	98 3-8			
2 Sun Oil 5 1-2s '39 101 1-4	101 1-4	101 1-4			
3 Swift 5s '32 100 3-8	100 3-8	100 3-8			
1 Tex Cit G 5s '48 81	81	81			
5 Therm Co 6s '34 94	94	94			
19 UnL&R 5s '52 87	86	86 1-2			
3 Un L&R 6sA'52 101 1-4	101	101 1-4			
1 US Rub 6 1-2s '34 94 3-8	94 3-8	94 3-8			
12 U P&L 5s'59ww	85	85	85		
3 Wal As 7s '54 91	91	91			
14 Warn Br 6s '39 104 5-8	104	104 1-2			
18 Wash WP 5s '60 99	98 7-8	99			
7 West ND 6s '44 90	90	90			
28 WU Tele Co 100 3-4	100 1-2	100 3-4			
6 West C 5 1-2s '37 102 1-2	102 1-2	102 1-2			
FOREIGN BONDS					
10 Bad CM 7s '51 94 3-8	94 3-8	94 3-8			
2 BA PT 1-2s '47 100	100	100			
3 Cauca Val 7s'48 75	75	75			
8 C Priv B 5 1-2s'37 86 1-4	86	86			
2 Cub T 7 1-2sA'41 108	108	108			
1 Danzig P & L 1-2s'52 81 1-2	81 1-2	81 1-2			
1 DenM Bk5s'721X 98	98	98			
20 E Pruss Ld B6s'30 99 3-4	99 3-4	99 3-4			
30 Europ E C'35 100 1-8	100 1-8	100 1-8			
8 Eur Mtg 7sC'57 87	86 1-2	86 3-4			
6 Fin Ind Bk 7s'44 99 1-2	99 1-2	99 1-2			
1 Gelsenkirchn 6s'34 93 5-8	93 6-8	93 5-8			
1 Ger Cons M 7s'47 93	93	93			
5 GerConsAg 6s'47 83 1-2	83 1-2	83 1-2			
1 Hanover C 7s'39 96 1-2	96 1-2	96 1-2			
24 Isarco H El 7s'52 88	88	88			
5 ItSupP6sA'63 xw 76 3-4	76 3-4	76 3-4			
2 Maranh Braz 7s 81 1-2	79 3-4	81 1-2			
1 Parana Braz 7s'58 76	76	76			
5 Prus PS 6s'52 85 3-4	85 3-4	85 3-4			
1 Ruhr Gas 6 1-2sA 82 1-4	82 1-4	82 1-4			
1 Rumania I 7s'59 84 1-2	84 1-2	84 1-2			
4 Santa Fe Arg 7s 86 1-2	86 1-2	86 1-2			
1 Tietz Leon 7 1-2s 94	94	94			
1 Uni Stl W 6 1-2s 90 1-4	90 1-4	90 1-4			

* Ex-dividend.

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Feb. 24	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.30⅛	$1.33⅜	$1.64½
Corn, 2 yellow	.99¼	1.02⅛	1.15
Oats, 2 white	.52½	.55	.63
Flour	6.00	6.35	6.80
Beef, family	28.00	28.00	31.00
Pork	29.50	28.50	29.50
Lard	.1115	.1160	.1230
Cotton, Mid up	.1530	.1565	.2025
Zinc	.0520	.0520	.0635
Iron	22.26	22.26	20.26
Steel, bil Pitts	34.00	34.00	33.00
Copper	.1800	.1800	.1800
Tin	.3875	.1600	.2510
Rubber	.15550	.1600	.2510
Sugar	.0495	.0495	.0490
Lead	.0625	.0625	.0685
Print cloth	.0525	.0525	

CONSOLIDATED GAS REPORT

NEW YORK (AP)—The Consolidated Gas Company of New York, at its annual meeting today, reported 1929 net earnings of $65,005,407, compared with $59,592,552 in 1928. Last year's net is equal to $4.75 a share on 13,456,981 common shares, as compared with $4.52 a share earned on 10,394,700 shares in the previous year.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 53 7-8. De Beers was 9 7-8; Rand Mines 2 7-8. Bar Silver was 19 7-8d. an ounce Money was 3 5-8 per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 3 7-8 per cent; three months 3 11-16@3 3-4 per cent.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED

FIELD INVESTIGATORS

We need high grade men and women to add to our force of resident field investigators. We want workers in rural sections as well as in centers of population. We also want representatives outside of the United States. We require people with experience in interviewing and writing, with a good approach, and with a knowledge of research methods and marketing practice. Work is done on a part-time basis, and payment will be by the day or hour. This work offers the best of training, with chances of promotion to our regular marketing staff. We should like a letter outlining your experience, your present activities, and your qualifications for this kind of work. PERCIVAL WHITE, 25 West 45th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Kind, capable, energetic woman to go to a happy home in the mountains of Virginia as nursemaid to small child; salary $10 per week. K-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

ORANGE AND GRAPEFRUIT GROVES
A SPECIALTY
JOHN WEHR, *Realtor*
Clermont (*The Gem of the Hills*) Florida

ROCHESTER, MINN.—For sale, 20 acres, 12 miles northwest of Rochester; $2000; plenty of good water, rich soil. Address 354 S. Michigan Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN of executive ability seeks position. Box D-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SALESMAN, experienced northern New Jersey territory, married, own car, seeks connection dependable manufacturer; salary or commission. X-10, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
59 Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 0186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1490 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7609
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3004
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 0305

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 17 West 98th—Beautiful large 1-room unfurnished apartment; bath, kitchenette, all improvements; $60 monthly.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., 829 14th St., N. W.—Successful cafeteria, profitable, attractive; location AA-1; price and terms fair; in splendid condition, including apartment, owner retiring.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situation Wanted heading.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

NEW PALTZ, N. Y.—Modern cottage, furnished; all improvements; garage; summer months; mountainous scenery. Phone Shore Road 8468.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8460
Apt. 3. NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2362

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

HELP WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN sell electrical supplies New York City; Christian Scientist preferred; state age and experience. Box C-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MILLINERY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ladies' fine imported felts, latest spring shades, priced $1.18 and $1.38. Phone Cleveland 6262-J. MRS. HERMAN G. MILLER, 3412 McKinley St. N. W.

OFFICE FURNITURE

N. Y. C.—Large selection of new and used furniture for office or studio for sale. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 East 33d.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island

Artistic and cultural environment for study and recreation; delicious table and moderate rates; oil burners and open fireplaces in both houses; Italian garden adds charm summer and winter; booklet. Phone Ronkonkoma 18.

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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

THOSE only deserve a monument who do not need one; that is, who have raised themselves a monument in the minds and memories of men.
—WILLIAM HAZLITT

In Lighter Vein

Indications

"Here's a dime, Ronald."
"Thanks, Dad."
"And here's some gum."
"You're awfully good. Did Mother scold you, too?"

Passing Show

"Whatever are you doing to Eric?"
"Just blowing bubbles, an' pinning them on to him, Ma."

Restaurant Recipes

Beef stew—water and potatoes.
Clam chowder—water and potatoes.
Fish chowder—water and potatoes.
Consomme—water and salt.—*Portland Express.*

Taken on Sight

"Before giving you my final answer," said Priscilla, with a blush, "I must refer you to father."
'But, my dear," he whispered, "I am perfectly willing to take you without a reference."—*Tid-Bits.*

Feminine Mechanics

Garage Mechanic: "I think your trouble is due to a short circuit, madam."
Lady: "Well, will it take you long to lengthen it?"

What Really Mattered

The small delivery boy was bringing groceries to a new customer and had encountered a huge dog in the yard. "Come in," said the lady of the house, "he doesn't bite."
The boy still hung back. "Does he swallow?" he asked. — *Good Hardware.*

A Word a Day

Synonymous

A synonym is one of two or more words of the same language having the same, or nearly the same, meaning. "Synonymous," therefore, means, "expressing the same, or nearly the same, idea."

Our word is derived from the Greek συνώνυμος (synonymos), "of like meaning, or like name," compounded of σύν (syn), "with," and ὄνομα (onoma), "a name."

"Synonym," it is curious to observe, has no synonym. "Antonym," however, is the opposite of "synonym," that is, "a term of opposite meaning." 'Keen" and "sharp" are synonyms; "sharp" and "dull" are antonyms. "Homonyms" are words which, though distinct in origin and meaning, are pronounced and sometimes spelled alike; "heteronyms" are words which are spelled alike but which are pronounced differently. "Still" (quiet) and "still" (apparatus for distilling) are homonyms; "sow" (to scatter grain) and "sow" (female hog) are heteronyms.

Syn-on'-y-mous is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled si-non'-i-mus, in which each *i* is as in *it*, *o* as in odd, *u* as in circus. Syn'-o-nym is accented on the first syllable.

"His name has become through the centuries synonymous with compassion."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Odds and Ends

The Paper Dollar

So often does the average dollar bill change hands that it is rarely in circulation more than a year, and often less than six months.

Pilgrims

The Pilgrim Fathers, as the early settlers at Plymouth, Mass., were known, were said to have been so called by Cotton Mather, who spoke of them as "pilgrims and strangers upon the earth."

Working Women

A survey of the time spent by women at home-making tasks shows that farm women average over 62 hours per week, while in cities of more than 50,000 population the average was about 48 hours.

The Philippines

Of the 3141 islands comprising the Philippines, about one-half are named; 2700 of them have an area of less than one square mile.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward of Service

Fort Worth, Tex.

"SHE profits most who serves best," was the inscription on the leather case that held a gift of $500 given by the Fort Worth Rotary Club to Mrs. J. L. Hollan. For four years Mrs. Hollan has been assistant secretary of the Educational Foundation Fund of the local Rotary Club, and in this capacity has helped hundreds of children to get a college education and a chance at the better things of life.

Many boys and girls come to her with their problems and ambitions for more schooling, and it is her business to investigate and make recommendations for their assistance. One of the boys helped by this fund and Mrs. Hollan is now teaching in a university in Greece, and six of the boys and girls are teaching in the public schools of Fort Worth. Last year this Educational Foundation Fund, on her recommendation, lent $6200 to students and received $5000 from students who had been helped and were in a position to pay their money back.

Mrs. Hollan had worked and sent her own son through school and was working to put her daughter through college and this gift—coming as a timely reward for faithful service—will help her in this undertaking.

Cotton on Vacant Lots

A CLIPPING from Harlow's Weekly sent in by A. C. S., tells how the vacant lot problem (a problem because weeds flourished thereon) was handled by Mayor Brooks of Marland, Okla. All such lots were planted to cotton, thus providing work for a number of unemployed. The total expense was $635 and nine bales were produced, yielding $850. Congratulations, Mr. Mayor!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Getting the Boss to clean the mud off my paws the way ol' Spike's mistress does for him, isn't as easy as I thought it was going to be—
Anyway, when I came in from a hike today and saw a towel lying on the ground in the back yard, I thought I had found just what he would need for the job—
And I picked it up and dragged it up on the back porch and barked for the Boss—
And as soon as I heard footsteps I lay down on it and rolled over and held my paws up—
But fiddlesticks! It was Lucy, and the towel happened to be a good one that had blown off the clothesline and—well, my plans just didn't work out worth two cents!

One Minute Biographies.

Who: PRINCE METTERNICH.

Where: Austria.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An Austrian statesman who, during the period which immediately followed the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, in 1815, was so powerful an influence in central Europe that the age is often referred to as "The Age of Metternich." He was born at Coblenz on the Rhine, the son of Count von Metternich, who was an Austrian diplomat before him. The son attended the University of Strasbourg, then studied law at Mainz. Then, returned from his travels in England, he made a brilliant marriage which brought him valuable estates. A career in the diplomatic service followed. Metternich was Austrian Ambassador at Dresden and at the court of Prussia; he was appointed Ambassador at Paris, and later, when Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, he was instrumental in the making of the Treaty of Schonbrunn with France and also in the arrangement of the marriage between Napoleon and Archduchess Marie Louise. He negotiated other important alliances in the old European manner of secret diplomacy.

But it was with the final defeat of Napoleon, and all his policies of European domination, that Metternich's star rose to its zenith. At the Congress of Vienna, Metternich was the presiding officer. This Congress, meeting in November, 1814, saw the allies—Austria, Russia, Prussia and England—met to settle all disputes incident upon the re-establishment of order throughout Europe. Alexander I was a member of the Congress; another was Talleyrand, who represented Louis XVIII, so recently seated upon the throne of France. With France definitely excluded, the four great powers thought to arrange things to suit themselves; but it proved not to be so simple a matter. Each, for example, intended to keep such territories as had been gained by his country during the Napoleonic wars. Each desired no less than the complete remaking of the map of Europe, in addition to establishing by certain provisions the assurance of peace in Europe, in order that their holdings might be permanent. A compromise was finally reached; and Count Metternich had managed so astutely that he attained for Austria the foremost place in European affairs—a place which Austria held for 30 years and from which she dictated pretty largely the policies of the less powerful central European countries. Hence the "Age of Metternich."

Today it seems to us regrettable that, with all his brilliant diplomacy, Metternich, himself an aristocrat, believed in the rule of the aristocrats. He had little sympathy with or understanding of the people; rather he devised the most elaborate schemes whereby they might be kept in complete subjection. Metternich overlooked the fact that there had been a Revolution recently in France, where the people had had a taste of genuine liberty. In 1821 he was made Austrian Chancellor and for a time his policies prevailed triumphantly—even to the enforcement of such unsound policies as secret treaties, espionage, censorship of press and of speech, imprisonment of offenders. Until 1848 these things continued; then there came a strong revolutionary movement by the champions of constitutional government and national unity. The new trend set in with such violence that Metternich's supporters were overwhelmed, the minister himself was forced to seek refuge abroad; and, though he did return to Vienna in 1851 and was received with honor by the Emperor, he never again held office.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: These electric roasters, percolators, dish washers, floor sweepers, etc., won't reach their high peak of efficiency till they can be operated by remote control from a bridge table clear across the town.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: The newest skating rink in London, 36 feet square, is necessarily for the experts. It would not be big enough for an amateur to fall upon properly.

San Francisco Chronicle: Personality is the quality that enables you to be dignified without making people think you are pouting.

Life: Conditions are better this winter than they were last winter. You can slip on the ice now without everyone saying: "He faw down and go boom."

Toledo Blade: We think we know now, after observing a pigeon, where fashion got the idea of making the skirts long behind and short in front.

Detroit Free Press: As soon as spring unlocks the flowers, autoists will have the choice of scenery or signery.

Minneapolis Journal: A writer of jazz songs has been sued. Strange enough, not by the radio listeners.

Life: After the horse came the automobile, and right after the automobile comes the collector.

Dallas News: Personally we don't know the secret of success, but sometimes we are afraid it's work.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

A Treaty of Good Offices

THE proposed treaty of consultation, made at London, that is designed to strengthen the Pact of Paris by providing that the signatories shall confer in the event of its threatened violation, has been aptly characterized as "a treaty of good offices." This is a useful phrase because it clearly separates the proposal from all suggestion of sanctions, of defensive agreement, or of political entanglement—ideas which have, in some quarters, been erroneously associated with it.

There have, indeed, been those who have construed Senator Robinson's recent address before the American correspondents at London as indicating his opposition to a consultative agreement. It is, we believe, both unfair to Senator Robinson and destructive of progress in London to place any such construction upon his able and candid analysis of American public opinion. To the contrary, a fair study of the Senator's words will show that he not only outlined lucidly the kind of treaty which should not be drawn up at London, but also left the way wide open for the strengthening of the peace pact along the lines which have now been advanced.

Thus Senator Robinson rightly declares that the people of the United States are determined to avoid "involvement in European politics"; that they will oppose obligating their government "to employ the army or navy for enforcement" of peace; and that they do not wish "to join in guarantees of security respecting areas remote from territory or possessions of the United States."

Senator Robinson's remarks are well taken. They mark a step away from the theory of sanctions and regional pacts of mutual defense. Happily, however, the specific proposal now before the London conference does not involve any of these commitments nor any of these dangers. Instead of a "Mediterranean Locarno," through which a few of the larger powers would guarantee by force the maintenance of the status quo of this particular area, the new agreement would take in every signatory of the Pact of Paris and would only obligate them to confer in the event of a threatened breach of peace.

In such an agreement there is no involvement in European politics; in such an agreement there is no obligation to employ the army or the navy; in such an agreement there are no regional guarantees. Concluding his address, Senator Robinson used these significant words:

> We believe that the dignity, independence, and security of nations, certainly of our own, lie along the pathway of co-operation, mutual understanding and the employment of good offices.

The proposal that the nations of the world shall confer to avert a threatened war looks forward to the most valuable "employment of good offices." The proposal deserves the fullest support of the American delegation—of every delegation—at London. It holds the key to great success in naval reduction.

The Trail of Genius

TO THE student of literature hardly anything can be more welcome than the discovery of a hitherto unknown work that has been suppressed by a famous author. For apart from its intrinsic value, it is of use as a purely biographical and a literary document, especially if it belongs to a period in the author's life that requires elucidation.

Such has been the nature of the recent publication in London of "The Devil and the Lady," an unfinished play in the grand Elizabethan manner by Alfred Tennyson. It was written more than 100 years ago, when Tennyson was only a boy of fourteen, and although this fact would hardly seem to encourage any great expectations of its worth as a serious study of human emotions, it nevertheless supplies biographical and literary material of great importance, and has already been recognized by critics in England as permitting a closer study of the trail of genius that Tennyson left behind him.

Precocity in poets is no rare phenomenon, and there was even a time in English literary history when no poet was accounted worth his salt unless he could claim to have written invocations to the muses at the tender age of six or nine. But such early attempts at scaling Parnassus are not usually indicative of the climbing prowess of maturer years. To this rule, however, Tennyson's early play is apparently an exception. For, as Charles Tennyson, the poet's grandson, has demonstrated in his preface to "The Devil and the Lady," there are a number of passages in this youthful drama that foreshadow the future accomplishments of the great Victorian poet, and foremost among these glimpses of the man in the boy's poetic mood is the peculiar humor that even at so early an age bears the true Tennysonian stamp.

But the publication of Tennyson's juvenile play has raised the more fascinating problem of the best way in which genius should be nurtured. Tennyson, as is well known, was taken away from school at an early age and was allowed to browse among his father's books at his own free will. Traces of this indiscriminate but well absorbed reading can indeed be discerned on almost every page of "The Devil and the Lady."

Should, then, a boy of genius, it is asked, be allowed to feed his fancy on what he chooses, or should he be schooled along with less-gifted boys in the discipline of knowledge? This is, indeed, a difficult question for parents to decide, especially as precocious talent may be no proof of genius in later life. But even if, as is the case with Tennyson, Pope and a score of other poets, the promise of childhood is fulfilled, the odds for a strictly controlled as against a more or less free intellectual upbringing seem to be evenly balanced. Shakespeare, with his little Latin and less Greek, it is well to remember, proved equal, where learning was required, to accomplished classical scholars like Goethe and Shelley.

The Threat of Civil War

HOW far the arrogance and fanaticism of the forces which are engaged, either consciously or unconsciously, in trying to thrust once more the saloon upon the people of the United States in violation of the law and the Constitution may have gone to break down confidence in the Government of the country, it is hard to tell. Yet it would scarcely seem that the assertion of one of the attorneys, pressing the demands of the liquor element upon the House Judiciary Committee, that unless these demands were granted a civil war might be expected, can fail to arouse the patriotic indignation of American citizens. It is incredible that any man with the standing of Frederic R. Coudert, or any group of such men, should be willing to stand in the Capitol at Washington and proclaim the impotence of the Government of the United States to enforce its laws or to uphold its Constitution.

In the dark days prior to 1861 there were men in the Senate, men who had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, as indeed Mr. Coudert in his capacity as an attorney and an officer of the court has taken it, and who argued against the ability of the Federal Government to maintain itself, and to enforce its basic law. Out of their political attitude and utterances proceeded the most bitter civil war of history, but in the end the authority of the National Government and the permanence of the Constitution were established. It was many decades before the unhappy people who were duped by the proponents of repudiation of the Constitution recovered from the effects of that war.

Is it possible that the American citizens now gathered in organizations of various sorts, having for their purpose the maintenance of the theory that liquor is superior to the law, are willing to follow Mr. Coudert, and those who applauded him, in their prophecy of violent opposition to the National Government? It is, of course, known, established as a matter of history, that liquor has always been a breeder of crime and of lawlessness. The saloon, when it enjoyed the privileges which many opponents of the law are seeking to confer again upon it, was always the resort of criminals, and was itself, except in a comparatively few localities and instances, a persistent violator of the laws which sought to regulate it. Nevertheless, it does seem an incredible thing that there should be gathered now in its advocacy men and women drawn from normally law-abiding society, who are willing to assert, in a fashion equivalent to a threat, systematic and violent opposition to the law which swept it out of existence.

Another attorney—oddly enough, this advocacy of nullification was upheld by these sworn officers of the courts—enumerated at some length the evils which he believed would be corrected by the surrender of the United States Government to the makers, sellers and users of whisky. Every one of these evils is promoted or practiced by people whom he represented. It is they who encourage the surreptitious distribution of intoxicating liquor; who bribe the police; who preach disregard for law; who supply the poisoned alcohol; who would nullify the Constitution; who spend huge sums in the attempt to undo the law of the people as expressed by the lawfully adopted Eighteenth Amendment; who strive to break down the influence of the churches because it was the influence of church people, exerted through the prescribed political channels, that caused the Eighteenth Amendment to be adopted, and the Volstead Act for its enforcement to be made law.

So utterly discreditable, so unpatriotic, so anarchistic an example of revolt against the authority of the American Government has never been presented prior to the hearings held in Washington last week for the exploitation of the wet program. Reduced to its lowest term, the statement and the argument have been, "We will not obey the federal law. The United States Government has not strength enough to coerce us. We will plunge the Nation into civil war before we accede to the Constitutional requirement. And, finally, the United States, which has never lost a war, which has never failed to suppress disorder and revolt, even of the most colossal proportions, within its own territory, is today impotent to suppress the whisky rebellion!"

Are the people of the United States willing to accede to this proposition?

Can the Press Make a Party?

CAN newspapers—even chains of newspapers—develop a political party? That is one of the interesting questions raised by the launching of a new British party by Lord Beaverbrook, energetic and versatile Canadian owner of London journals. Strangely enough, Lord Rothermere, proprietor of the rival Northcliffe string of papers, hails the venture and says: "I believe the United Empire Party will within a few weeks become the most powerful political force in Great Britain."

Thus the two men who between them control a preponderant part of the British press, and who speak through their columns to millions every day, are lined up behind the new party. Although it possesses a very definite one-plank platform—free trade within the Empire—and claims 200,000 enrolled members, the new organization and its program are opposed by all the other parties. Indeed, so far it is scarcely more than a "newspaper party." The question is, how far can even such powerful journalistic advocacy carry a political movement?

The new party's program lends itself well to newspaper promotion. It possesses an inherent popular appeal in its plan to create an internal tariff-free union of all the countries and dependencies within the British Empire, protected by tariffs against foreign goods. Lord Beaverbrook claims that this is possible, and that once effected it would make the British Commonwealth of Nations as prosperous as the United States, which has built up its position upon a similar system. Scarcely a day passes in which conspicuous columns in his newspapers are not devoted to exhortations to the public to rally round this policy, and to proscribe all politicians who will not adopt it. Passing from his usual sphere in Fleet Street to Parliament, he has personally raised the question in the House of Lords and has promoted an animated debate in the Commons.

The merits of the case, up to now, have been less interesting than the manner of its presentation. Those who know Lord Beaverbrook are convinced that this, for him, is no mere "stunt," but a matter of faith; he is undeterred by the distrust with which the Dominions view the gifts he offers, or by the alarm of British manufacturers at the idea of a tax on imported raw materials. But genuine as his enthusiasm may be, he cannot be unaware of the trial of strength in which he has pitted most of the press against the politicians.

He cannot hope to win over stalwart Liberals, who believe in free trade, nor many Labor men, who generally are of the same way of thinking. His challenge is really addressed to the official Conservative leaders, who, with some exceptions, are protectionists, but who know that on the two occasions, in 1906 and 1923, when protection was put in the forefront of their program, their party was defeated at the polls. Moreover, "Empire Free Trade" is not the brand of protection which they have hitherto favored. If they were forced to declare themselves on this issue, the majority would prefer a general tariff on foreign manufactured goods, and not the tax on food and raw materials advocated by Lord Beaverbrook.

Clearly, the established parties are unfriendly to the plan. Can a new party, then, supersede them or force them to adopt its program? Have Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook really the power to unmake and reconstruct political parties? Can they create an overwhelming popular demand which will compel the statesmen to give way and take their marching orders from newspapers?

The Antarctic Crucible

THE flag which for fourteen months floated in the grim antarctic winds above Little America has been hauled down, marking the final chapter in a valiant story of south polar exploration. The Byrd expedition has stowed its gear in the hold of the City of New York and sailed for home. More than 76,000 square miles of new territory have been charted by air, while geological and meteorological records of major importance have been added to the knowledge of the bottom of the world.

Yet there is one accomplishment which the natural science data will not record. It is exemplified by the brilliant passage of the City of New York through the icepack that threatened to block the way to the ice barrier and maroon Rear Admiral Byrd and his men on the bleak continent for another year. Battling gale and blizzard, chopping away the tons of ice which formed on deck and rigging, Capt. Fred C. Melville and his crew took their sturdy bark through one of the most perilous crossings of the Ross Sea. By the margin of a single day they avoided having to turn back to the north. At times it was impossible for them to determine their exact position, but they kept their tryst with the men who were waiting at the "farthest south" to which ships may sail.

It is through accomplishments such as this that the Byrd expedition joins the distinguished company of those whose heroism is history beyond the antarctic circle. Fortitude and courage have been fused into a finer element of character, the sort of thing which Capt. Frank Hurley of the Shackleton expedition credited to the twenty-one comrades with whom he was marooned for 137 perilous and uncertain days on Elephant Island, when he said:

> Constant danger and privation had infused into us a philosophy of toleration and unselfishness and enabled us to see the other man's point of view as well as our own. We learned, too, how to find fullness and contentment in a life which had stripped us of all the distinctions, baubles and trappings of civilization and brought us all to a common level. Necessity compelled us to support life in the most primitive fashion conceivable and to share with one another not only material things, but the sorrows that ache and the joys that transcend.

Thus to the physical accomplishments of the Byrd expedition something more may be added. Adventure? Perhaps a few would call it that. But even they will see beyond the surface glamour and discern the refining of those sterling qualities in men which forever exist to be fashioned into deeds of enduring greatness.

Editorial Notes

That many other nations besides the United States are becoming very air-minded is shown by the report made by L. W. Rogers, chief of the aeronautics trade division of the United States Department of Commerce, which says that there was an increase of almost 275 per cent in exports of American aeronautical equipment in 1929 over 1928. Twenty-five nations were the foreign purchasers with Latin America taking 56 per cent.

Add to the list of famous globe trotters the lowly postage stamp. Although no survey resulting in an exact figure has yet been made, and probably never will be, 700 miles has been approximated as the average trip of a two-cent stamp. Can anyone boast of greater mileage on as little expense?

Total revenue from the United States stamp tax for 1929 was $78,593,360. It costs about $10,000,000 annually to run the Department of Commerce. The House Committee on Appropriations has approved $511,225,000 for the Veterans' Bureau for the coming fiscal year. Does war pay?

The old-fashioned patchwork quilt is reappearing in American homes nowadays, says the Farm Journal. But isn't this just the time of year they generally reappear?

It is interesting to note that just as the Brooklyn Robins go South for baseball practice, the real robins begin going North.

It may be either an automobile or an airplane. What may be? Why, a Ford, of course.

Supreme Court or Supreme Congress?

By ROSCOE POUND
Dean, Harvard Law School

The following article by Dean Pound discussing the powers of the United States Supreme Court is prompted by the proposal recently renewed in the Senate that Congress be exempt from Constitutional limitations

ALL propositions for exempting Congress from constitutional limitations, by making that body the final judge of its own powers, run counter to a settled and deep-seated repugnance of the American people to the deposit of unlimited power anywhere. It is characteristic of American polity that constitutional limitations are not merely moral or political. They are legal. There are legal limits to the action of legislative, executive and judicial bodies. Each is to be kept within its sphere by law, as contrasted with the merely hortatory limitations in continental constitutions and the traditional limitations with practical parliamentary omnicompetence in the British Constitution as it has come to be.

If one looks at the facts of the political and constitutional history of the United States, the era from the Revolution to the Civil War was one of legislative hegemony. The legislative department claimed to represent the people immediately and peculiarly. It strove to establish a doctrine that the other departments were directly responsible to the legislative, as the direct representative of the people, and only indirectly to the people. The doctrine of judicial power with respect to legislation was not established without a struggle. As late as the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, it was argued that the President of the United States was answerable immediately to Congress, instead of both President and Congress being answerable to the people.

* * *

After the Civil War there seemed to be an era of judicial hegemony. The Fourteenth Amendment made the reasonableness of state legislation a question for the federal judiciary. A period of economic and social stability called for certainty rather than for creative activity. The judgment of the judiciary was invoked as a matter of course against almost every item of administrative action, as well as against almost every legislative innovation. In their pronouncements the judiciary not infrequently asserted that they represented the people, speaking through the Constitution, as against those who would encroach upon the people's law.

In the present century there is an era of executive hegemony. In the Nation the President, and in the State the Governor, claim to represent the people directly and peculiarly. They claim to lead in lawmaking no less than in administration. They have been known to speak as if legislators were answerable to them for not carrying out the lawmaking program which the Executive as leader and as mouthpiece of the people had laid out. There is much to indicate a growing popular adhesion to this doctrine.

Thus assertions of legislative supremacy are belated. It is too late in the day to be urging legislative exemption from the limitations of the Constitution. There is no longer any excess of confidence in legislative assemblies anywhere. Certainly there is relatively little confidence in them in the United States of today. If the legislative department is to be sole judge of the limitations on its powers, why not the executive also? The executive department may claim to represent the people quite as immediately and fully as the legislative. Indeed, it may claim to speak for the people as a whole, where the legislative department may be speaking for a combination of blocs and local groups. One must bear in mind, also, that it is not merely a question as between legislative and judiciary. Where legislative and executive differ as to their respective limits, who is to decide? As between these coequal departments, why should the decision rest in the legislative more than in the executive?

But, it will be said, why should the judicial department be supreme, and is it not supreme when there is given to it the power of interpreting the constitutional provisions which impose legal limitations on the several departments of government?

The answer is that this way of thinking ignores the checks upon judicial action which differentiate it completely from legislative and executive action. The judiciary does not act on abstract questions, as the legislature does, nor can it treat each case as unique as the executive may. Four checks on judicial action are of decisive importance:

(1) A court can only act on a concrete controversy. It cannot and does not pass on legislative or executive action in the abstract, but only in the course of an orderly litigation as an incident of passing on the claims of the parties thereto. Here is a check holding down judicial power at the outset.

(2) A court must act on a record, accessible to everyone, showing exactly what the parties to the litigation asserted as their rights and setting forth precisely the basis of their claims and of the court's action. The court can only act within the bounds of this record. Here again is a most effective check, aside from physical and moral possibilities of enforcement. Legislative power has no bounds save the limits of the Constitution. Except for these, the legislative department can act on any basis it likes or on no basis. Also, the executive department can choose times and places of action as it likes. It does not have to wait to have its machinery set in motion by the action of complainants in some concrete controversy, nor is its action limited by the bounds of any particular complaint or particular controversy.

(3) A court must give its reasons for its action, and these reasons must be based upon recorded judicial experience, must conform to an authoritative technique of legal reasoning, and must be referable to authoritative legal propositions. Legislative and executive, on the other hand, may or may not give their reasons, may or may not have reasons, and are subject to no necessity of finding any basis for their reasons or of developing them by any technique.

(4) A court's reasons are published in law reports, accessible to and criticized by lawyers and legal scholars throughout the world. Press and political criticism, to which all departments are subject, is no such check as this searching review of the consistency of a court's reasoning with itself, with its own prior decisions and with the whole course of judicial decision and legal doctrine, to which judicial opinions are subject. Here is another powerful check. Thus, as things are, legislative and executive are subject to the check of judicial ascertainment of the constitutional limits of their authority, while the judicial department is subject to the checks of power to act only in a litigated case, of having to act within the limits of a legal record in that case, of having to give reasons for its action based on legal texts and authorities expounded in accord with settled canons of legal reasoning, and of submitting its conclusions to the criticism of the legal profession throughout the English-speaking world.

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Wherever it exists there is dissatisfaction with parliamentary supremacy. Multitudes of parties and blocs are making parliaments relatively impotent everywhere. When parliamentary majorities are free to act, they have frequently acted on impulse, or under unintelligent compulsion from militant groups. The American system, which holds them within bounds, makes possible an inquiry into the consonance of their action with constitutional limitations, and gives legal effect to guarantees of fundamental individual rights, instead of making them mere high-sounding exhortations to the lawmaker—this system has justified itself abundantly in the experience of the United States. If in the last generation social legislation of importance was sometimes held back by judicial inability or disinclination to perceive its rational basis in a new social and economic order, yet one must concede that nothing of lasting importance has been held back permanently and that much has been cut off which the event has proved unwise or unacceptable to the public.

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

Moscow

A RUSSIAN version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is being played at the second Moscow Art Theater this winter. One performance was given before an audience of illiterate and semi-illiterate working people, whom the trade unions are teaching to read and write; and these Russian working men and women could be seen weeping over the sad fate of Tom and the perils of Eliza as whole-heartedly as American audiences might have wept when Mrs. Stowe's novel was at the height of its popularity. Several changes were made in the plot of the novel, and all these were calculated to make the play still more melodramatic than the book. So in the Muscovite version of the play Eliza and her daughter are recaptured and sold from the auction block, to an accompaniment of excited bidding, while Tom's passing is promptly avenged by another character in the novel, Eliza's husband, George, who rushes in and shoots down the ruthless Legree. The slave dealers are shown wearing green buckskin costumes and cracking enormous whips, while the revolutionary implications of the play are stressed in a monologue, delivered by Uncle Tom before the rising of the curtain and declaring that, notwithstanding his emancipation, the Negro is still in bondage to capital in America.

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The Red Square, historic scene of Moscow parades and demonstrations, is now largely fenced off from traffic to facilitate the building of the new Lenine mausoleum, which is to be constructed out of rare stones gathered from all parts of the Soviet Union. The original design of the mausoleum with the flat top, often used as a speakers' platform, and the name, Lenine, carved in large letters across the front, will be retained in somewhat enlarged form. At the same time the whole aspect of the Red Square will be considerably changed, with strips of paving in green, red and other distinctive colors laid down to guide the steps of marchers in processions. A tunnel will be constructed for the street-car lines which now run through the Square; and thus will be built the first underground car lines in Russia.

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Information has been received here to the effect that the Soviet Union will be invited to participate in an international congress of specialists in Persian art which will take place in London in the summer of 1930. The Soviet state museums are preparing to co-operate with this congress by furnishing rare specimens of Persian art for the exhibitions which will be arranged in connection with the congress.

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The Moscow newspapers often receive radio messages from the northernmost radio station in the world, on Franz Josef Land, where seven Russians have established a small colony. One can easily imagine the importance of the radio in the isolated lives of these voluntary exiles from civilization, especially during the period of polar night, when the sun does not appear at all in arctic regions. One of the messages which was received from the Franz Josef Land radio station, mentioned with joy the reappearance of the sun and acknowledged the receipt of a congratulatory telegram from the great Norwegian explorer and humanitarian, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, who thirty-four years ago passed the site of the station during his two years of wandering among the polar ice fields, and referred to the unusually mild winter weather, with the temperature sometimes rising as high as 32 degrees Fahrenheit. The message further stated that communication by radio had been established not only with the Russian stations, but also with such European centers as Berlin and the Eiffel Tower.

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About 1000 foreigners of various nationalities, including many Americans, are employed in the Soviet industries, approximately 200 of them being in Moscow, while the remainder are scattered over the country. These foreigners are working in various capacities and include both highly paid consulting engineers of international reputation, whose advice has been retained in connection with the reconstruction plans of the Soviet industries, and mechanics who have come to Russia to assist in the introduction of new machinery and equipment. Recently several conferences of the foreign specialists have been organized in Moscow, and representatives of various branches of the Soviet Government have assured them that criticism of existing defects in the industrial methods of the country, far from being frowned on, will be welcomed and encouraged.

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The sole novelty of the present Moscow operatic season is S. Pototsky's "The Breach," which also has the distinction of being the first opera which goes to the recent Russian civil war for its theme. For the "breach" referred to in the title is the famous raid of the White General Mamontov's Cossacks through the Red lines in 1919. The opera offers a curious combination of old and new forms, the music following classical models, while the staging brings into play such unconventional devices as the throwing of historical episodes from the raid on a motion-picture screen, while the last act, when the Red troops put the invading Cossacks and their aristocratic officers to rout, is punctuated with frequent rifle and revolver shots. As might be expected in an opera with such a theme, declamatory arias and choruses predominate over softer lyrical passages.

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The inhabitants of Moscow were strenuously urged this year not to wish each other "Happy New Year" over the telephone; in fact, some newspapers printed an announcement to the effect that persons who used their telephones for this purpose would be punished by the disconnection of their instruments. The telephone company repudiated this threat; but requested its subscribers not to convey New Year greetings in this way, on the ground that this practice overburdened the lines, which already find it difficult to cope with the growing volume of calls.

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Three hundred carloads of food products, the value of which is estimated at $1,500,000, spoiled, and had to be discarded during the last year on the Russian railroad lines. Facts of this kind excite special criticism here now, when so many food products are sold on a basis of stringent rationing. Poor organization of the refrigerator cars on the railroads is blamed for much of this loss of food.